INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD NO B 1058

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD NO B. 1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXII NO. 276 BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

DESHMUKH TOPS POLLS IN BOMBAY

Election Surprise In The City

Congress Wins Despite "Kesari" & Walchand In Maharashtra

BIG VICTORY FOR BHULABHAI & HOSMANI

What would have been a cent per cent victory for the Congress in the Bombay city has been marred by the defeat of Mr. K. M. Munshi by a narrow margin.

Dr. Deshmukh has topped the poll in Bombay with 19,872 votes.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has secured 24,291 votes in a straight fight Mr. Anklesaria, who forfeits his deposit.

In Maharashtra, both the Congress candidates are successful, beating Mr. Walchand by an overwhelming majority.

Karnatak has given a finishing touch to the Congress victory by electing Mr. Hosmani for the Assembly.

DESHMUKH TOPS THE POLLS

Results Of Bombay City Elections

The result of the Polling for the two seats in the Legislative Assembly from the City of Bombay was declared on Thursday at 6-45 p.m. at the Town Hall, by Mr. Dillon, the Returning Officer.

The following is the number of votes polled by each of the four candidates, who contested the two seats:—

Total votes polled	80,634
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (Congress)	19,872
Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Liberal)	18,140
Mr. K. M. Munshi (Congress)	17,015
Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Democratic Party)	5,807
Invalidated votes	362

The election results were a surprise to everyone concerned, including some of the staunch supporters of Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

HOW MUNSHI WAS DEFEATED

The result does not in any way show that City has not stood by the Congress. If all the voters who voted for the Congress had divided the votes equally, as they were asked to do by leaders each of the Congress candidates would have got 12,443 votes each and both of them would have got elected. What happened was that on the Polling day, during the afternoon, some interested persons spread the rumour that since Mr. Munshi had got very good support and would be elected without any trouble, double votes should be cast for Dr. Deshmukh. This misled the voters, bringing about the defeat of Mr. Munshi.

FORFEITS DEPOSIT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who by the way forfeits his deposit for not having secured one eighth of the votes polled, was mainly responsible for the Election of Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Knowing that there was no chance for him, either he should not have contested or should have withdrawn, at least after two hours' experience.

As the counting of votes was going on inside the Town Hall, eager crowds gathered near the footsteps of the Hall and in front of the gardens awaiting the results of the poll. As the time for the declaration of the result was nearing, all sorts of rumours were circulated, resulting in great excitement among the crowd.

After the results were declared, the successful candidates, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Sir Cowasji Jehangir were garlanded by their admirers

BIG VICTORY FOR BHULABHAI

Anklesaria Forfeits His Deposit

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

The fact that Gujerat stands behind the Congress was again witnessed, when the result of the Legislative Assembly election for the Non-Mohamedan Constituency was declared to-day.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, secured 24,291 votes as against 1,484 for Mr. N. N. Anklesaria, the sitting member. 215 votes were declared invalid. In all 25,990 votes were registered.

Mr. Anklesaria forfeits his deposit, as he secured less than one-eigth of the votes.—United Press.

WALCHAND HIRACHAND BADLY BEATEN

Maharashtra Stands By Congress

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Nov. 22.

Maharashtra has stood by the Congress by electing Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil, the Congress nominees from the Central Division to the Assembly by a majority of about 5,000 votes over Seth Walchand Hirachand whose chances till not long ago were counted upon as certain. The crushing defeat to the Nationalist Sanatani sitting member Mr. Gunjal is a fitting reply to the Communal Award atitude of Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney.

Sardar Patankar's defeat is significant of the people's attitude which is more national than communal.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed this severing at the time of the declaration of the results Over 1,000 people had gathered and they rent the air with cries of "Jays" when victory of the Congressmen was announced. With difficulty Messrs. Jedhe and Gdgil received the numerous greetings and garlanding. Later they were taken in a procession thousands strong throughout city

BIG MAJORITY FOR HOSMANI

BELGAUM, Nov. 22.

Mr. Hosmani, Congress candidate, has been declared elected to the Assembly from the Southern Division non-Muslim Constituency. Mr. Hosmani secured 14,917 votes, Mr. V. N. Jog 4,068 and Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil, sitting member, 3,170. Total votes polled were 22,374, 229 whereof were invalidated.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU ON J. P. C. REPORT

UNITED FRONT MOVE IN C. P.

All-Party Leaders In Conference Denounce J. P. C. Report

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Nov. 22.

That there was no mention of Dominion Status in the J. P. C. report was the criticism levelled against it by Dr. Hari Singh Gour who presided over a meeting of all party leaders held here this evening at the Gokhale Memorial Hall. He regretted that the emphatic demand of the Indian Delegates as embodied in the Joint Memorandum that the powers of the Governors should be refined and limited was not approved by the J. P. C.. In fact that major recommendations of the Joint Memorandum have been turned down. He conceded that the Memorandum went much further than the White Paper and had been supported by the Labour Party. They were on the threshold of a great national crisis that had befallen the country in the last hundred years He advised them to make constructive criticism of the Report He had every hope that if India's representatives briefed the friends of India in England, they would be able to effect substantial modifications of the Report and White Paper.

Mr. S. B. Tambe ex-Governor said that so far as non-Mahomedan constituencies were concerned Congress had fought elections on the issue of the rejection of the White Paper and in view of the country's verdict it followed that the J. P. C. Re-

(Continued on page 10.)

Nation Has GIVEN Its Verdict

CONGRESS CABINET WILL ISSUE MORE INSTRUCTIONS

PATNA, Nov. 22.

"The Congress and the electorate have already expressed themselves on the White Paper.

As regards the Joint Select Committee's report the Working Committee of the Congress is meeting at Patna on December 5 and onwards and they will then express any further opinion on it, if necessary".

Thus Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, expressed himself when interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the Congress attitude on the Select Committee's report.

Acharya Kirpalani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, who is now here, interviewed, said: "The proposals contained in the report are more retrograde than those of the White Paper".

Congress circles here are generally reticent in view of the forthcoming meeting of the Working Committee, as they seem to think that if any view is to be expressed on behalf of the Congress it should be done officially. Suggestions have been made to the Congress President to impose a ban on the expression of opinion by Congressmen individually and summon a meeting of all newly-elected members of the Assembly with a view to deciding upon concerted action but no action has been taken so far regarding this.—A. P.

DELHI DREADS DEADLOCK

Officials Perturbed At Universal Condemnation Of Die-Hard Scheme

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

Politicians are rather shy of expressing themselves on the recommendations of the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee without complete study of the report itself. Congressmen, in particular, prefer to be silent pending discussion of this Report by the Congress Working Committee in the first week of December. But the statement of Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress that in the Assembly, the Congress Party will have to work in co-operation with other parties is interpreted to mean that in respect of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report action of the Congress Party will be considerably modified by the views of other parties.

OVER-RIGID CONSTITUTION

But the general impression gathered in New Delhi is that Indian opinion severely censured the failure of the Committee to endorse even the ideal of Dominion Status embodied in the Viceregal Declaration in 1929 and feels that on the contrary the report provides an over-rigid constitution not susceptible to growth.

SOCIALIST OBSTACLE

It is, however, expected in New Delhi that all political parties except perhaps the Socialist section of Congressmen would realise the desirability of using whatever powers are available under the new Constitution to promote constitutionally the economic and

(Continued on page 10.)

New Constitution For Congress

Important Amendments Made At Bombay Session

A. I. C. C. MEMBERSHIP REDUCED TO 166

Redistribution Of Provincial Quotas Of Delegates

The Constitution of the Indian National Congress as amended at the 48th Session held in Bombay, is pubished.

Mahatma Gandhi, after his experience of the working of the Constitution, introduced vital changes with the full support of the Congress.

The drastic reduction in the membership of the A.I.C.C., the wider powers given to the Working Committee, the limitation in the manner of provincial Congress Committee members, the introduction of the manual labour francise are inteded as "speed up" measures.

The following is the Constitution of the Indian National Congress, as amended at its recent Bombay Session:—

OBJECT.
ARTICLE I.

The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of "Poorna Swaraj" (Complete Independence) by all legitimate and peaceful means.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
ARTICLE II.

The Indian National Congress shall comprise:—

(1) Members enrolled in primary committees under Article III.
(2) Provincial Congress Committees.
(3) Annual Session.
(4) All-India Congress Committee and
(5) Working Committee

and may comprise (a) committees or associations directly organised by the A.I.C.C. or the Working Committee or (b) committees organised by any Provincial Congress Committee in accordance with the rules framed by it in that behalf and approved by the Working Committee.

MEMBERSHIP.
ARTICLE III.

(a) Any person over the age of 18 years, who believes in Article 'I' shall, on making a written declaration to that effect and presenting an application in form 'A' annexed hereto and on payment of Four Annas, be entitled to be placed on the register of Congress Members kept at any office duly authorised in that behalf within the district in which he ordinarily resides or carries on business.

Provided that no person shall be a member of more than one primary committee at the same time.

(b) The application shall be presented in duplicate and may be handed in personally or sent by post or messenger.

(c) It shall state the full name, age, sex and occupation of the applicant as also the village, the taluka, the district and the Province in which he ordinarily resides or carries on business.

(d) The official receiving the application after recording on it the date of receipt, serial number and such other particulars as may be prescribed, shall send one of the duplicates to the office of the Provincial Congress Committee concerned.

(e) The applicant, on being enrolled, shall receive a certificate of membership, printed on durable paper, either in the language and script of the Province in which he resides or in the Hindustani language written in Devanagari or Urdu script.

(f) Unless otherwise directed by the Working Committee the year of the membership shall be reckoned from April 1st to March 31st and there shall be no reduction in the subscription to be paid by members joining in the middle of the year.

PROVINCES.
ARTICLE IV.

(a) The following shall be the Provinces with the language and Headquarters mentioned below them:—

1. Ajmer-Merwara
Hindustani
Ajmer
2. Andhra
Telugu
Bezwada
3. Assam
Assamese
Gauhati
4. Behar
Hindustani
Patna
5. Bengal
Bengali
Calcutta
6. Berar
Marathi
Amraoti
7. Bombay (City)
Marathi and Gujarati
Bombay
8. Burma
Burmese
Rangoon
9. Central Provinces (Marathi)
Marathi
Nagpur
10. Delhi
Hindustani
Delhi
11. Gujarat
Gujarati
Ahmedabad
12. Karnatak
Kannada
Dharwar
13. Kerala
Malayalam
Calicut
14. Mahakoshal (Central Provinces Hindustani)
Hindustani
Jubbulpore
15. Maharashtra
Marathi
Poona
16. N.-W. F. Province
Hindustani
Peshawar
17. Punjab
Punjabi
Lahore
18. Sindh
Sindhi
Karachi
19. Tamil Nadu
Tamil
Madras
20. United Provinces

(Continued on Page 3).

PRINCES AND REFORMS

Chamber Instructs Firm Of London Solicitors To Consult Counsel

LONDON, Nov. 22.

It is understood that the Chamber of Princes has instructed Messrs. Oswald Hickson Collier and Company, Solicitors, to take the opinion of Sir William Jowitt, Mr. J.H. Morgan, Mr. D.N. Pritt and Mr. E.E. Edwards on the report of the Select Committee.

The same counsels' opinion was taken by the Chamber of Princes on the original White Paper Constitution.—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA ON J.P.C.

Will Not Pronounce An Opinion

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mahatma Gandhi said: "I have not read the J.P.C. report. I hope to be able to read it at an early date, but I do not propose to make any public reference to it. Having retired from the Congress, it would ill-become me to pronounce any opinion upon it, at the present juncture.

My opinion on the White Paper is well-known, and I have seen nothing to change it. Beyond this I may not go."

LANSBURY DISAPPOINTED

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. George Lansbury interviewed by Reuter expressed frank disappointment with the report and said that we were giving power with one hand and taking it away with the other.—Reuter.

MUSLIM TEAM FOR QUADRANGULAR

The following members have been finally selected to constitute the Muslim Team in the Quadrangular Tournament which will commence from Saturday.

Lieut. Syed Wazir Ali (Lahore) Captain.
Dilawar Hussain (Lahore).
Mahomed Nissar (Lahore).
Mushtaq Ali (Aligarh)
Capt. Syed Nazir Ali (Patiala).
Baqua Jillani Khan (Lahore)
A. Baporia (Bombay)
Faiz Ahmed (Mangrol)
S. M. Kadri (Bombay)
Saleh Heptullah (Bombay)
M. E. Sheikh (Mangrol)

RESERVES

Iftekheruddin (Jallunder)
Y. Hansia (Bombay)
Shahabuddin (Benares)

LINLITHGOW AND SAFEGUARDS

"Necessary Complement Of Responsible Govt."

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 22

Lord Linlithgow broadcasting at 9 p m said that the majority of the Select Committee was satisfied that if the grant of responsible Government were to be a riality it demands the presence of certain statutory safeguards. These in some form or tther, find place in most constitutions, no less than in the constitution of Great Britain, though their existence here is often forgotten because with the long Parliamentary tradition the need for emphasising them largely disappeared and because they are for the most part based on custom and convention and not on any statutory enactment. The safeguards of this kind are not only not inconsistent with some form of Responsible Government, but in the present circumstances in India they are in truth the necessary complement to any form of it and without them it will have little hope of success.

FEDERATION, A SHAM SAYS WEDGWOOD

LONDON, Nov. 22

Col. Wedgwood in an interview said that the Federation was still a sham and the excuse for getting a number of princes into the Assembly to safeguard British interests. Only one possible essential amendment to the Bill which men of good-will in this country could hope to carry was that the Act shall not come into operation majority of the elected members unless supported by a vote of the of the Assembly.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted temporarily an Assistant to Artist experienced in Textile Designs. Salary upto Rs. 50, according to qualifications. Apply to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (9233).

Wanted an experienced Cloth Printing Machine Attendant capable of printing upto four colours. Apply to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (9234).

Wanted—Immediately, a young lady companion teacher for young girls in Punjab, state age, education, experience, nationality, etc. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 3275, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited, from Hindus only, for the following posts in The Hindus Ladies Hospital Amritsar. 1. Assistant Lady Doctor should be S. A. S. 2. Nurse. 3. Lady compounder. 4. Nurse dais. Apply stating minimum pay acceptable to Secretary Prem Sewak Sabha, Amritsar. (3277).

Wanted—A Cloth Salesman For A Cotton Mill in Calcutta. Only experienced men need apply stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 9199, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs. 150—20—350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea. Apply with postage OLYMPIA TEA COMPANY, 162, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3202).

Wanted a Professor of English preferably with Foreign qualifications to teach P.A. and M.A. classes. Apply atonce stating age, qualifications, previous teaching experience and salary acceptable to the Secretary, D. A-V. College Managing Committee, Lahore. (9217).

The Dewan, Junagadh State, is prepared to receive applications for the post of Principal, Bahauddin College, Junagadh, the proposed pay of which is Rs. 500 p.m., rising to Rs 750 p.m., with free house. Service pensionable. Applications should show degrees, teaching experience, age and nationality or race. Applications should be addressed to:- The Dewan, Junagadh State, Junagadh. (9215).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

A few Excellent Rooms still avail-able in newly oil-painted "Dias Buildings" and "Petorlina Villa" most conveniently situated at Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station—best locality. Electric lighting, Gas for cooking if required, all modern conveniences. Rents moderate. Apply at premises or to A.R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (9193).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Bengal Wireless & Telegraph College of 3, Burman Street, Machuabazar Calcutta. The admission for new Session begins between 25|11|34 to 1|1|35 Candidates to apply for Prospectus, etc. with -|4|- stamps, to the Secretary. Seats limited. (3289).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Capable agent on Rs. 100 including T. A. per month plus commission for selling the remaining shares of Vidyasagar Cotton Mill's, Ltd. (A promising mill in Bengal). Apply to:—Md. Basir & Co., sole share selling Agents; No 11 Coolootola Street, Calcutta. (3289).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Co.	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla Wardha-Castle Rock Arvi Ellichpur Ringanghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle." Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Real Cotton Advice of December, 1934, with buying and selling dates, charges, Rs. 7. Apply to-day Tejimandi Office, Rol, Marwar. (3276).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

RE: CONCERT HALL FUND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Donors and Subscribers to the "Concert Hall Fund," started by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote in Bombay in the year 1921 will be held at Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote's Music Studio, 88A, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on Sunday, the 2nd day of December, 1934, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business mentioned in the circular sent by post to the address of every Donor and Subscriber.

The purchasers of tickets for the Concerts that were held in aid of the said Fund are also hereby requested to attend the above Meeting.

The total collections upto date, inclusive of interest, being insufficient for building a Concert Hall, and the prospects of getting the required amount together for the said purpose appearing to be nil, it is intended to transfer the Fund to the Trinity College of Music of London for using interest thereof in giving cash prizes, or gold medals, at the discretion of the College authorities, to Parsee Zoroastrian girls or boys who obtain "Honours" or highest marks in the six monthly examinations held by the said College for the Award of its L.T.C.L. A.T.C.L. & F.T.C.L diplomas.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1934.

HORMASJI D. JASSOOBHOY,
JEHANGIR S. BANKER,
Two of the Members of the Concert Hall Fund Committee appointed in 1921.

9227.

Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BRAZ ALEXANDER GOMES, the sole and proving Executor under the last Will of Evarist Francis Gomes has contracted to sell to our client ALL that piece or parcel of land at Juhu called "Chir" with the trees standing thereon, admeasuring about 1300 square yards and bearing Entry No. 61, Survey No. 14 and Pot No. 2½.

ALL persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, lien, possession, bequest, inheritance, exchange, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1934.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Purchaser's Attorneys,
46, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Bombay.
9231

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 per Year. Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly	..... Rs. 10
Half-yearly	..... Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

B. S. N. Co.'s Pleasure Cruises

(Noted for the pleasant and healthy relaxation which they provide)

Saturday, 24th November, 1934, x Round Dufferin, 6-0 to 7-15 p.m.
Saturday, 24th November, 1934, xx Moonlight Cruise, 9-0 to Midnight.
Sunday, 25th November, 1934, xx Round Elephanta 3-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Sunday, 25th November, 1934, x Round Dufferin 6-0 to 7-15 p.m.
Fare per person, x Re. 1-0-0. xx Rs. 1-8-0.
CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.
MUSIC: DRINKS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

AUCTION SALES

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUGBHAT LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee Mr. Tikaram Gangaram Ahir and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Sadashiv Harischandra Barmukh, Bai Shudhmatibai, daughter of Sadashiv Harischandra Barmukh and Bhalchandra Sadashiv Barmukh, under and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th April, 1932, made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part and subject to an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of September 1929 made between Sadashiv Harischandra Barmukh and others of the one part and Gajaji Ratnaji and Co; of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers will to-morrow Saturday the 24th day of November 1934 at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises, the share right, title and interest of the said mortgagors in the undermentioned property situate at Mughbhat Lane.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mughbhat Lane, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 483 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 152, New No. 1,407, Old Survey No. 502, New Survey No. 7660 and Cadastral Survey No. 280, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 535 (1), 535 (2) 534 and 535 (3) and Street Nos. 91, 91A, 91B, 91C and 93.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, Apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee at their office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

Tel. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (STANDARD TIME.)

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 23rd instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Sha. Bhavaji Sadaji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Christian Jan Mariyan the Mortgagor:—

Gold Bangles, Chain, Necklace, Locket, rings, earrings, Collar Pins, Ponchi, Buttons, Gold Watches, Singer Sewing Machine.

Terms:—25 Per Cent Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

TO-NIGHT'S 10 P.M. SHOW will be in the distinguished presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY and **LADY BRABOURNE.**

THE CARLTON
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
POSITIVELY LAST THREE SHOWS
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Don't miss this final opportunity to see

GEORGE ARLISS
in his greatest role to date
"The Affairs Of VOLTAIRE"

TO-MORROW!
Grand popular revival of the most ambitious "MUSICAL ever screened!
"FOOTLIGHT PARADE"
Warner Bros'. greatest and best DANCE—and—GIRL Show!

IF YOU WANT TO READ A
GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF
THE BIHAR EARTHQUAKE
BUY A COPY OF
"DEVASTATED BIHAR"
Also gives a description of Relief Work being done
PREPARED & PUBLISHED by
THE BIHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
63 ILLUSTRATIONS
With an Epilogue from
BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD
PRICE Re. 1/-
Sold at
KHADI BHANDAR
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

£10,000 CONFIDENCE TRICK

Englishman Foils Attempt In Paris Cafe

PARIS, (By Mail).

Prompt action by Mr. Aruthur Saville, a wealthy Bradford man, who is on a visit to Paris, led on Oct. 23 to the arrest of four men as they were attempting to relieve him of £10,000.

The men under arrest, who are alleged to be members of a gang of international swindlers operating in Paris and on the Riviera, include an Englishman, Irishman, American and a South American known as McKinna, who appears to be the head of the gang.

Police Trap In Cafe

Mr. Saville made the acquaintance of McKinna a fortnight ago in Paris. The latter, posing as a wealthy businessman, introduced him to his friends, who were described as agents for certain foreign banks.

They stated that they were engaged in important operations on the Paris Bourse and offered to let him in on their operations if he paid £10,000 as his share.

The cautious Englishman, however, consulted with the Paris bankers, who informed the police. A trap was laid in a small cafe and detectives made the arrests as the Englishman was handing over the £10,000 cheque.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 22.
Clan Macinnes, Boag, Liverpool.
Jalajyoti, North, Moulmein.
Streefkerk, Vande Hus, Hamburg.
Goldenfels, Scheimann, Karachi.
Strathnaver, Harrison, London.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 22.
Strathnaver, Harris, Sydney.
Varsova, Durkee, Busreh.
Nov. 23.
C/Johannesburg, Naylor, Karachi.
Havre Maru, Shinmura, Kobe.
Katina Bulguris, Controdentis, Port Said (for order).

LOADING.
Nov. 22.
Steamer Varela for Busreh.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Strathnaver:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Strathnaver, arrived in harbour on Thursday from London, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, a general cargo and 680 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Sydney etc., with mails, general and same bottom cargo and through and local passengers.

S. S. Clan Macinnes:—The J. Y. Coy.'s steamer Clan Macinnes, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool with general cargo.

S. S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalajyoti, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Streefkerk:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Streefkerk arrived in harbour on Thursday from hamburg, with a general cargo and 2 saloon passengers.

S. S. Goldenfels:—The L. Edward Lt. steamer Goldenfels, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. C/Johanesburg:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Johanesburg will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Havre Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Havre Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Katina Bulgaris:—The Messrs. Strauss Coy.'s steamer Katina Bulgaris will sail to-day for Port Said (for order) with a general cargo.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, sailed yesterday for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 22.

2 C|o Johannesburg 3583, Karachi, 22-11, K Nixon & Co.
7 Golden Gate 2950 Rangoon 25-11 Scindia S N Co.
8 Britannia, 5281, Liverpool, 27-11, Grahams T. Co.
9 Streefkerk, 3323, Durban, 24-11 L. Edwards Ltd.
11 Clan Macinnes, 2826, Bhavnagar, 26-11, J. Finlay & Co.
15 Kenya, 4646, S. and E. Africa, 28-11, M. M. and Co
16 Viceroy of India 10069, London 24-11 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Havre Maru 3450 Singapore 23-11 O S Kaisha.
4 Varsova, 1955, Busra, 22-11, M. M. & Co.
7 Ormara, 2978, Tuticorin, N F M. M. and Co.
8 Katina Bulgaris 2878, Post Said 23-11, Strauss and Co.
14 Morioka Maru 3096 Karachi 27-11, N. Y. Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

A Indira, 278, N.F., N.F., Malabar S. Co.
C/E Jalaveera, 3089, Rangoon, 25-11, Scindia S. N. Co.
D|E Jalapalaka 2630, N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
M Jehangir, 2157, Red Sea Ports, 29-11, T Morrison and Co.
N Gandara, 3190, N F, 24-11, M. M. & Co.
P Jalajyoti, 2698, NF, NF, Scindia S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Ranpura 27-11, P & O S N Co.
Maloja 6-12 P & S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 27-11, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Castalia 28|11 G T Co.
Herferides 2/12 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Streefkerli 2/4 L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 27-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Weissenfels 6/12, L. Edwards Ltd.
Marienfels, 16/12, L. Edwards Ltd.
Trenenfels, 29/12, L. Edwards Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE
Carignuna 26-11, L. T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C/Dunkirk, 24/11, F. F. Campbell & Co.
C/Walington 6/12 F F Campbell & Co
President Vanburen, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 23-11 F F Campbell Co.
President Polk 27-11 F F Campbell Co.
FROM KOBE.
Juyo Maru 24/11 O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru 28/11 O S Kaisha.
Havana Maru 9|12 O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 1|12 N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 16|12 N Y Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 30|12 N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 24/12 O S Kaisha.
Belgaum Maru 21/12 O S Kaisha
Nega Maru 17/12 N Y Kaisha.
FROM SHANGHAI
Conte Rosso 26/11 L T Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 8/12 P & O S N Co.
FROM DUBLIN.
Tairea 1|12, M M and Co.
Karanja 15|12, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India 24-11, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 1-12, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 8-12, P and O S N Co.
Carthage 15-12, P and O S N Co.
Strathaird 22-12, P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 29-12, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia, 27-11, G T Co.
FOR PORT SAID.
Kabinga Bulgaries, 25/11, Strauss Co.
FOR KOBE.
Havre Maru 23|11 O S Kaisha.
Morioka Maru 27/11 N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 28-11, M M & Co.
Varela 29-11, M. M. & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera, N F, S. S. N. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya, 28-11, M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 29/11 T M Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

Kioto, 20-11-34.
Ganaara, 21-11-3
Ormara, 21-11-34.
Inaira, 21-11-34.
Conte Verde (boats) 21-11-34.
C/Jonannesburg, 21-11-34.
Golden Gate, 21-11-34.

EXPORTS.
Nov. 22.

S. S. Viceroy of India for London:—5 bales per lamb skin for furs, Y. G. Husainzadeh; 25 bales Hemp raw, P. Anandjee; 25 bales wool raw, C. Leister and Co; 1,185 bags Indian Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 8 bales woollen carpets, D. Abraham and Sons; 275 bdles Burmah teak scantlings, S. D. O. Gilder.

For Valencia:—350 bags kardi seed, V. Tricamji.

S. S. Britania for Liverpool:—162 bales per lamb skins with furs, Gindlay and Co; 11 bales wool raw, M. M. and Co; 6 bales wool raw, C. Ramsarup; 1,000 bags groundnut oil cakes, M. Hoosein and Sons; 250 bales wool raw, M. Hasan and Co; 6 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation.

For Glasgow:—750 bags groundnut oil cakes and 680 bags Linseed oil cakes, M. Husain & Sons.

IMPORTS
Nov. 22.

S. S. Varsova, Agents M. M. & Co., from Basrah:—24,517 basket wet dates, 950 basket dry dates, 1,373 bdles dates, 20 tins Juices, 100 bags Beans, 2,204 bags mashi, 20 bags wet skins, 10 bags sheep skins, 160 bags hartarman.

From Karachi:—165 bales cotton raw, 54 bags raw and wheat flour, 15 bags Cummun seed, 11 cases kishmish, 5 cases apricots, 17 cases silver coins, 200 cases beef canned.

S. S. Ormara, Agents M. M. and Co., from Basselin:—32,756 bags white rice.

From Cochin:—19 Chests tea, 140 bdles coir ropes.

From Ponam:—222 bags cocoanuts.

S. S. Golden Gate, Agents Scindia S. N. Co., from Basselin:—75,349 bags rice.

From Cochin:—225 bdles coir rope, 814 bdles coir yarn.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

The Safeguard in the Sickroom

Condy's Fluid, which has served the public for many generations, is used as widely in hospitals to-day as ever; for the very good reason that while Condy's has high germicidal value it is absolutely SAFE. That is why you should use it in the home. It is the one safe disinfectant to keep and use even where there are children in the house. And Condy's has no objectionable "disinfectant" smell. It is absolutely odourless.

CONDY'S FLUID

Invaluable for baths, wounds, cuts, abrasions, sterilizing feeding bottles, nasal douche, gargle, etc., etc.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents: FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta; CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay; and WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay.

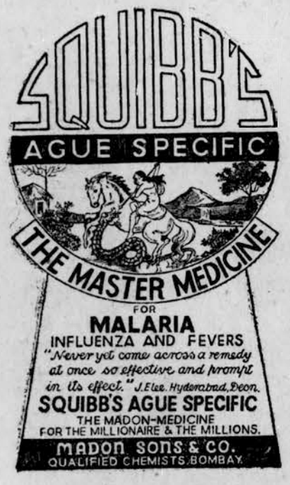
GUARDIAN OF GOOD HEALTH

gives that matt complexion; the best powder base. | for cleansing and massage; keeps the skin supple.

Matt-Creme & Cold Cream

Representative ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC



FOR MALARIA INFLUENZA AND FEVERS

"Never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effect." J. Else. Hyderabad, Deccan.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

THE MADON-MEDICINE FOR THE MILLIONAIRE & THE MILLIONS.

MADON SONS & CO. QUALIFIED CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

CASTOPHENE CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE ACTS GENTLY LIKE NATURE

Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

Congress Constitution Made More Workable

(Continued from page 1)

Hindustani
Lucknow
21. Utkal
Oriya
Cuttack.

(b) Any Provincial Congress Committee with the previous sanction of the Working Committee shall have the power to alter its headquarters from time to time.

(c) The Working Committee may after ascertaining the wishes of the Provincial Congress Committee or Committees concerned constitute a new Province, or assign to a Province districts from another Province as also assign an Indian State to any Province.

QUALIFICATIONS.
ARTICLE V.

(a) No member shall be entitled to exercise his vote at any election unless he has been continuously on a Congress register for six months prior to the date of the election.

(b) No member, even if he is qualified under clause (a) hereof shall be eligible for election to an office or to membership of any Congress Committee unless

(i) he is a habitual wearer wholly of hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar;

(ii) he has performed some manual labour continuously for six months immediately before the date of nomination for election, on behalf of or for the Congress, equal in value to 500 yards per month of well-spun yarn of over ten counts, and in time to eight hours per month; the forms of acceptable labour alternative to spinning being prescribed from time to time by the Working Committee in consultation with the Provincial Congress Committees concerned and the All-India Village Industries Association or the All-India Spinners' Association;

(iii) at the time of offering himself for such election he is not a member at the same time of any other parallel committee.

(c) No person who is a member of any elected Congress Committee shall be member of any similar committee of a communal organisation the object or programme of which involves political activities which are, in the opinion of the Working Committee, anti-national and in conflict with those of the Congress.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

(a) At the end of every Annual Session the Working Committee shall fix a date and time not earlier than eight months after the date of such decision when every Provincial Congress Committee shall send to the Working Committee a certified list of members of its primary committees qualified to vote. The list must reach the office of the Working Committee on or before the said or any other extended date and time.

(b) Members included in the said list shall alone be entitled to vote at the election of delegates in that province.

(c) In the event of a Provincial Congress Committee failing to furnish the lists in time, the province concerned may be disentitled to elect its delegates.

(d) On receipt of the aforesaid lists the Working Committee shall fix the date by which the election of delegates must be held and the quota of delegates which each province is entitled to return, and call upon the Provincial Congress Committees to proceed with the election of their respective quota.

(e) For the purposes of election the provinces referred to in the Article IV hereof shall be divided into rural and urban areas.

Note:—'Urban area' means towns which have a population of more than ten thousand persons. 'Rural area' means area other than urban.

(f) The rural area as also every town with a population of more than 10,000 persons in a district shall each be entitled to elect one delegate for every five hundred duly qualified members on the rolls of its primary committees or for such other number as may be fixed by the Working Committee in accordance with clause (h) hereof subject to the following:—

(i) The maxmimum number of delegates shall not exceed two thousand. Out of the said number 511 shall be the maximum for the urban area and 1489 for the rural area.

(ii) No province shall be entitled to return a larger number of delegates than a proportion of one delegate to every 150,000 of the inhabitants of such province including the Indian States or agencies therein, or its fraction thereof, in accordance with the census of 1921.

PROVISO I. The maximum number of delegates sent by the urban area in each province shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number returnable by the province as aforesaid.

PROVISO II. Bombay (City) shall have a maximum quota of 21 delegates.

PROVISO III. Every province shall be entitled to return a minimum of 10 delegates irrespective of the strength of its primary members.

(g) (i) Where the rural area of a district has a sufficient number of duly qualified members on the rolls of its primary committees, the Provincial Congress Committee shall divide such area into suitable circles, so as to include in each circle not less than five hundred duly qualified members and each such circle shall be entitled to elect a delegate.

(ii) On a demand made in writing by 500 duly qualified members enrolled on the primary committees of one or more contiguous circles of a district, the said circles, where possible, shall be combined into a plural-member constituency of not more than five seats.

(iii) Wherever possible, a town with a population of more than 10,000 persons shall be divided into plural member constituencies of not less than five and not more than ten seats, provided the constituency can have at least 500 duly qualified members to every seat. But where the number of duly qualified members is less than 2500 the town shall be formed into a plural-member constituency with one seat to not less than 500 members each

(iv) Election in plural-member constituencies shall be by proportional representation by single transferable vote.

(h) If and when necessary, the Working Committee may readjust the proportion of 500 duly qualified members to one delegate and prescribe a higher figure for any urban or rural area so that the total number of urban and rural delegates in each province may be in the proportion of 1 to 3 and may not in the aggregate exceed the maximum prescribed for it under (f) (ii).

(i) The province which has not completed its election on or before the date appointed by the Working Committee may at the discretion of the Working Committee be dis-entitled to be represented at the Annual Session.

(j) A certified list of delegates shall be submitted by the Provincial Congress Committees not later than the date fixed by the Working Committee in that behalf.

(k) Every delegate so elected shall, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 at the office of the Provincial Congress Committee of his province, receive a certificate duly signed by one of its secretaries. No delegate shall be entitled to exercise any of his functions or powers without such certificate.

ELECTION BY THE DELEGATES
(Article VII)

(a) On receipt by the Working Committee of the list of delegates it shall fix a date on which the delegates in every province shall assemble in a meeting to transact the following business:

(i) to propose the candidate or candidates for the Presidentship of the Congress for the ensuing year and to record the the vote of each of the delegates assembled on the proposals;

(ii) to elect from among themselves one-twelfth of their number as representatives of the province on the All India Congress Committee;

(iii) in case the number of delegates for the province exceeds 100, to elect from among themselves a number of members which, together with the members of the All India Congress Committee elected under clause (ii), would amount to 100 to constitute the Provincial Congress Committee of the province.

(b) The elections in sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) of Clause (a) shall be by proportional representation by single transferable vote.

(c) The Secretaries of the respective Provincial Congress Committees shall issue certificates of membership of the All India Congress Committee to the persons elected on it.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES
(Article VIII)

(a) The delegates elected from a province under Art. VI, or where the number of delegates is more than 100, one hundred delegates elected under Art. VII (a) (iii), as the case may be, and the President and the ex-Presidents of the Congress provided they are duly qualified under Articles III and V, shall form its Provincial Congress Committee.

(b) Every Provincial Congress Committee shall,

(i) subject to the general control and supervision of the A. I. C. C. be in charge of the affairs of the Congress within its own province and to that end frame rules not inconsistent with this constitution, which rules shall come into operation only with the previous sanction of the Working Committee;

(ii) submit an annual report of the work in the province to the Working Committee not later than one month before the commencement of the Annual Session;

(iii) before the new A. I. C. C. meets as Subjects Committee under Article IX (g), pay to the Working Committee the fees received from the delegates, as also such subscription as may be fixed by the latter, having regard to the population, membership and financial capacity of the province. Delegates and members of the A. I. C. C. from provinces in default shall not be permitted to take part in any of the proceedings of the Congress or any Committee thereof.

(ARTICLE IX).

(a) The Annual Session shall be ordinarily held during the month of February or March. The said Session shall be held at the place decided upon at the preceding Session or such other place as may be determined by the Working Committee.

(b) The Annual Session shall consist of—

(i) the President of the Congress;

(ii) the ex-Presidents of the Congress, provided they are duly qualified under Art. III and V;

(iii) the delegates elected under Article VI.

(c) The Provincial Congress Committee concerned shall make such arrangements for holding the Annual Session as may be deemed necessary, and for this purpose shall form a Reception Committee, and may include therein persons who are not its members.

(d) The Reception Committee shall collect funds for the expenses of the Session, make all necessary arrangements for the reception and accommodation of delegates and visitors and for the printing of the report of the proceedings of the Session.

(e) The Reception Committee shall elect its Chairman and other office-bearers from amongst its own members.

(f) (i) As soon as may be after the receipt of the report by the Working Committee of the names of Presidents proposed by the delegates of various provinces and the number of votes recorded in favour of each, the Working Committee shall announce as President-elect the name of the member obtaining the largest number of votes.

(ii) In the event of an emergency arising by reason of any cause, such as the death or resignation of the President-elected in this manner, the Working Committee shall, not later than a fortnight after the emergency, elect as President the person standing first in order.

(g) The new A. I. C. C. shall meet as Subjects Committee at least two days before the Annual Session under the presidentship of the President-elect. The outgoing Working Committee shall submit to it the draft programme of the work for the Session including resolutions recommended by the different Provincial Congress Committees.

(h) The Subjects Committee shall proceed to discuss the programme and shall frame resolutions for being moved in the open Session. At least one day shall be alloted for the consideration of propositions of which due notice has been given by Provincial Congress Committees or members of the A. I. C. C. other than those of the Working Committee in accordance with the rules prescribed in that behalf.

(i) At each sitting of the Congress, the order in which business shall be transacted shall be as follows:

(i) The resolutions recommended for adoption by the Subjects Committee.

(ii) Any substantive motion not included in (i) and which 25 delegates request the President in writing, before the commencement of the day's sitting, to be allowed to place before the Congress; provided, however, that no such motion shall be allowed unless it has been previously discussed at a meeting of the Subjects Committee and has received the support of at least a third of the members then present.

(j) The receipts and disbursements of the Reception Committee shall be audited by an auditor or auditors appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee concerned, and the statement of accounts together with the auditor's report shall be submitted by the Provincial Congress Committee to the Working Committee, not later than three months after the termination of the Annual Session.

SPECIAL SESSION.
ARTICLE X).

(a) The Working Committee may upon its own motion, or shall upon a joint requisition addressed to it, as provided in Article XVI (e), convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for considering a resolution for holding a special session. Such resolution shall be effective if passed by two-thirds majority of the members present. Thereupon the Working Committee shall summon a Special Session of the Congress at such time and place as it shall determine and the Articles of the Constitution shall apply with such modifications as the Working Committee may consider necessary, provided that the delegates of the preceding session shall be the delegates for such Special Session.

(b) The President of a Special Session shall be elected by the delegates.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
ARTICLE XI.

() The President of the Annual Session, members of the A. I. C. C. elected under Art VI (ii) and the Ex-Presidents referred to in Art. IX (b) (ii) shall constitute the A. I. C. C.

(b) The A. I. C. C. shall carry out the programme of work laid down by the Congress from session to session and deal with all new matters that may arise during its term of office.

(c) The A. I. C. C. shall have the power to frame rules not inconsistent with this Constitution, for regulating all matters connected with the Congress.

(d) The President of the Annual Session shall be the Chairman of the A. I. C. C.

(e) The A. I. C. C. shall meet as often as required by the Working Committee, or on a joint requisition addressed to the Working Committee by not less than fifteen members. Such requisition shall specify the purpose for which the requisitionists desire a meeting of the A. I. C. C. At such meeting additional items of business may be brought up for consideration, provided due notice thereof has been given to the members.

(f) Twenty-five or one-third of the total number of members, whichever is less, shall form the quorum.

(g) The A. I. C. C. shall hold office till the meeting of the new A. I. C. C. as Subjects Committee immediately before the next Annual Session.

(h) The A. I. C. C. shall, at its first meeting every year, nominate a panel of twelve members to enquire into and decide all election disputes coming before it. Each party to the dispute shall nominate one out of this panel to represent itself, and the President shall appoint an umpire from the panel.

(i) The A. I. C. C. may from time to time affiliate to the Congress such organisations as it may deem necessary provided such organisations are calculated to further or assist the object of the Congress.

(j) Every member of the All-India Congress Committee, ex-officio or elected shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 10 payable at or before the first meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Members in default will not be permitted to take part in any meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, the Subjects Committee or in any Session.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE.
(ARTICLE XII.)

(a) The President of the Annual Session shall for his term of office select fourteen members from among the members of the A. I. C. C. to constitute his Working Committee including not more than three General Secretaries and not more than two Treasurers of the Congress.

(b) The Working Committee shall be the executive authority and as such shall have the power to carry into effect the policy and programme laid down by the A. I. C. C. and the Congress, and shall remain responsible thereto.

(c) The Working Committee shall place before every meeting of the A. I. C. C. the reports of its proceedings and the agenda of the meeting, and shall assign at least one clear day for resolutions of which due notice may have been given by the members of the A. I. C. C. other than those of the Working Committee in accordance with the rules prescribed in that behalf.

(d) The Working Committee shall appoint one or more inspectors to examine the records, papers and account books of all Congress organisations, which shall furnish all information and give to the inspectors access to all offices and records.

(e) The Working Committee shall have the power—

(i) to frame rules and issue instructions for the proper working of the Constitution and in all matters not otherwise provided for;

(ii) to superintend, direct and control all Congress Committees subject to review by the A. I. C. C.

(iii) to take such disciplinary action as it may deem fit against a committee or individual for misconduct, wilful neglect or default.

(f) The Working Committee shall pay to the Provincial Congress Committee convening the Annual Session one-fifth of the fees recovered from the delegates within a fortnight of its termination.

(g) The Working Committee shall take steps to have a regular

ARTICLE XIII).

The Treasurers shall be in charge of the funds of the Congress and shall keep proper accounts of all investments, income and expenditure.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.
(ARTICLE XIV.)

(a) The General Secretaries shall be in charge of the office of the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee.

(b) The General Secretaries shall be responsible for the publication of the report of the proceedings of the Annual or Special Session in co-operation with the Provincial Committee concerned. Such report shall be published as soon as possible and not later than four months after the Session.

(c) The General Secretaries shall prepare the report of the Work of the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee during their period of office and submit it, with a full account of the funds which may have come into their hands, to the meeting of the A.I.C.C. immediately before the Annual Session.

VACANCIES
(Article XV)*

The office of a delegate or a member of the A. I. C. C. or a Provincial Congress Committee shall be vacated by resignation, death or prolonged absence from India and such vacancy shall be filled by the Provincial Congress Committee concerned in the same manner in which the vacating member was chosen. A vacancy on the Working Committee shall be filled by the President.

FRACTIONS
(Article XVI)

Where there is a question of considering the value of fractions, a fraction of 1/2 or more shall be treated as one, and less than 1/2 as zero.

LANGUAGE
(Article XVII)

(a) The proceedings of the Congress, the All India Congress Committee and the Working Committee shall ordinarily be conducted in Hindustani; the English language or any Provincial language may be used if the speaker is unable to speak in Hindustani or whenever permitted by the President.

(b) The proceedings of the Provincial Congress Committees shall ordinarily be conducted in the language of the province concerned. Hindustani may also be used.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS
(Article XVIII

(a) On these amendments to the Constitution coming into force the A.I.C.C. shall consist of not more than 166 members apportioned as stated in the Appendix.

(b) The members of the Provincial Congress Committees which are functioning or are about to function shall, from among themselves, elect by single transferable vote the members of the A. I. C. C. mentioned in clause (a).

(c) Where a Provincial Congress Committee at present consists of more than 100 members the sitting members of such committee shall elect from among themselves by single transferable vote 100 members including the A.I.C.C. members to constitute the new Provincial Congress Committee under this Constitution.

(d) The Provincial Congress Committee reconstituted under clause (c) shall elect its office bearers.

(e) The votes at the elections under clauses (b) and (c) may be recorded either at a meeting held for the purpose or on ballot papers sent by post.

(f) All such elections shall be held and a report thereon submitted to the Working Committee on or before the 15th of January 1935.

(g) Every Provincial Congress Committee shall, before the 28th of February 1935, submit for the approval of the Working Committee a report on the affairs of its province and a draft constitution for he same not inconsistent

(Continued on page 12.)

CONGRES

IS SWEEPING THE COUNTRY.

So is "Swastik"

POPULAR SWASTIK LINES INCLUDE:—

- SANDALWOOD SOAPS OF UNRIVALLED QUALITY.
- TURKISH BATH SOAPS, Cheap and Good.
- CARBOLIC SOAPS, 10 p.c. and 5 p.c.
- "SUPERFINE" SOAPS for WASHING SILKS & WOOLLENS and also for the TOILET
- WASHING SOAPS of Highest Quality
- SHAVING STICKS, equal to anything Foreign
- SHAVING CREAM.
- TOOTH PASTE which is in a class by itself
- MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL, TASTELESS, ODOURLESS & COLOURLESS.
- PURE TIL OIL for COOKING.
- LINSEED OIL RAW & DOUBLE-BOILED.
- VARNISHES, PHENYL, Etc. etc.

SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LTD.
27, BASTION ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Card Of Nine Events Necessitates Early Start

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—(Div. I.)
Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Raja II 8-10; Punjab 8-8; Al Hazar 8-8; Emperor 8-8; Greenmoor 8-4; Hamdoon 8-2; Adnan 8-2; No Limit 8-2; Faidan 8-2; Farat Prince 8-2; Mujbi Hatim 7-10; King Fuad 7-7; Zenobia 7-1; Young Bucknell 7-1; Hussun al Iraq 7-1; and Harry Johnson 7-1.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE MEERUT PLATE.
Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Chantry 9-7; Belle of York 8-3; Columbian 8-0; Tetford 7-9; Angel Face 7-4; Cheer Up 7-4 and Czardas 6-12.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE (Div. III)
Distance.—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Rubdan Pasha 8-10; Azroom 8-10; Silver Fish 8-9; Mosul King 8-9; Artighril 8-9; Jahan Ara 8-8; Faust 8-2; Havana 8-2; Alharith 8-2; Watchmaker II 8-2; Grey Beauty 8-2; Ace of Hearts 8-2; Faddak 8-2; The Knut 8-2; Taj Bahadur 7-10; Mabrook 7-1 and Homer 7-1.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE—(Div. II.)
Distance.—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Riman 8-10; Dhubooh 8-8; Chabookchi 8-6; Strephon 8-6; Tair al Zaman 8-4; Forat 8-2; Barkhat 8-2; Lookman 8-2; Sun Rose 8-2; Imperial 7-13; Sir Jamal 7-12; Blanche 7-10; Aziza 7-10; Shara'a al Jamil 7-10; Amritsar 7-7; and Almas 7-1.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP.
(Division II.)
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Muhaisin 9-4; Farhan Pasha 9-0; Green Lawn 8-13; Danger 8-13; Riyad II 8-13; Queen Singer 8-12; Lamington 8-11; Money Order 8-3; Talwihin 8-9; Crawford 8-8; Sunspot 8-7; Yanoos 8-7; Al Ghazi 8-3; Atiyat Allah 8-2; Maarib 8-0; Hush Hush 7-12, Defender 7-13 and Sa'ami 7-4.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE AUCKLAND PARK PLATE.
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Hooray 9-4; Witch Music 9-4; Magnitude 9-4; Clendennen 9-2; Ascalon 8-0; Irish Right 9-0; Betty Boop 8-13; Pomagne 8-11; Running Sea 8-11; Aura 7-13; Zita 8-9; Clairette 8-7; Naidor 8-7; Forecat 8-6; Marten Orb 8-4; Honeysuckle 8-4; Madge Mee 8-3; Chapel 7-10 and Love Parade 7-10.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE.
Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500, third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II

Diamond Shower 9-4; Myron 8-4; On Time 8-13; Ibrani 8-1; Douceuse 8-0; Camille 8-13; Rooz 7-13; Lady Brendan 8-11; Lochmore 8-11; Cavern 8-10; Safety Match 8-9; The Nun 8-7; Seaton Ross 8-1; Permarch 8-0; Cartoon 7-11 and Aurangzebe 7-9.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE REDCAR PLATE.
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Rhodopis 9-7; Talk 9-4; Hollywood Nights 9-4, Grecian 9-3, Monreale 9-0; Message 8-11; Fairford 8-12; Roll Up 8-10; Starford 8-9; Bismarck II 8-9; Young Bachelor 8-6; Picaro 8-5; Lord Wensleydale 8-5; Bold Bandit 8-0; Last Adventure 7-12; Raghubeer 7-1; Smoky Joe 7-7 and Mountain Dancer 7-4.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP.
(Division I.)
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,400, third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Yawir Awar 9-9; Hamiyah 9-7; Sarsam 7-9; Karam Allah 8-7; Funny Face 8-7; Watchmaker 8-6; Pasha 8-5; Dahes 8-4; Lucky Boy 8-3; Nazam 8-2; Silver Lining 7-10; Zozan 7-9; Argonaut 7-9; Samra Layali 7-8; Rajput 7-7; Happy King 7-7 and Tennyson 7-4.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEE SENTENCED

Found guilty on a charge of possessing illicit liquor and implements to manufacture the illicit liquor, Gurkha Bajarsingh Jassoo, a Port Trust employee residing at Autop village was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to 3 month's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25, in default to 3 weeks R. I.

The Magistrate in convicting him remarked: "He has been doing it very thoroughly inasmuch as he has his own still and has been distilling the liquor from Moura flowers."

FIVE MEN ARRESTED IN RAID

The DeLisle Road Police raided an alleged gambling den on Wednesday night and arrested Maruti Rama and four others.

They were placed on Thursday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Dadar, and were ordered to be released on bail.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ROB GIRL

Walli Mahomed and Noor Mahomed Ismail were arrested at Saraswat Colony, Matunga, for it is alleged, removing a gold-gilted bangle from the person of a three-year-old girl. When caught redhanded, they are alleged to have attempted to run away after throwing away the bangle, but were subsequently arrested.

They have been remanded to police custody for seven days.

EIGHT ARRESTS IN SANDHURST RD. RAID

Eight persons were arrested, by the Maharbouri Police when they raided late on Wednesday night an alleged gambling den at the Bharat Harmonium Mart, Sandurst Road, Bombay. Several betting slips and some cash were also seized during the course of the raid.

MANCHESTER HANDICAP BETTING

Jean's Dream Still Favourite

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The following is the callover on the Manchester November Handicap: 5 to 1 against Jean's Dream offered 11 to 2 taken; to 1 Jesmond Dean taken and offered; 100 to 7 Achtenan and Irongrey offered, 100 to 6 taken; 100 to 6 Freefare and Games Master taken and offered; 17 to 1 Pip Emma offered 18 to 1 taken; 18 to 1 Robber Chief offered 20 to 1 taken; 20 to 1 Scarlet River; 28 to 1 Thrapston; 33 to 1 Solmint; 40 to 1 Negro; 50 to 1 Misanthrope taken and offered.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR

Dates Of Test Matches Against England Announced

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Cricket Board of Control has arranged the Tests against India in 1936 as follows:—June 27 1936 at Lords; July 25 at Manchester; August 15 at Oval. The last named allotted four days if the results of the first two tests are equal. The first two are allotted three days.—Reuter.

TENNIS 'STAR' TURNS FILM 'STAR'

Shields Signs Contract With Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Frank X. Shields, the American Davis Cup player, has signed a seven years' contract to make films for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Shields is ranked number one in the United States, where he has been in the front rank for some time. In 1931 he reached the final of the Wimbledon singles championship, but lost the match by default owing to a leg injury

DEATH OF BODY LINE BOWLING

Umpires Given Power To Stop Direct Attack On Batsman

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

At a meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee, the counties represented endorsed the definition of a direct attack by a bowler upon a batsman and it was resolved that county captains would take the strongest steps possible to see that the type of bowling as now defined would be in future eliminated from the game. The definition by the M.C.C. Committee referred to above is, "that the type of bowling regarded as a direct attack by the bowler upon a batsmen and therefore unfair, consists in the persistent and systematic bowling of fast short pitched balls at a batsman standing clear of his wicket."

The Committee further ruled that umpires in first and second class county competitions will be instructed that they would be strongly supported by the Committee, in any action which they may take under Law 43 to prevent this type of bowling as now defined, being practised.

NEW L-B-W RULE TO BE TRIED.

The Advisory County Cricket Committee has decided to give a trial to the new Leg Before Wicket rule placed before them as an experiment during the 1935 cricket season. The amended law reads: "The striker is out L-B-W if with any part of his person except the hand which is between wicket and wicket he intercepts the ball which, in the opinion of the Umpire at the bowler's wicket, shall have been pitched in a straight line from the bowler's wicket to the striker's wicket, or shall have been pitched on the offside of the striker's wicket and would have hit it."

Each county is receiving about £1,500 from the Test profits. It has been decided to grant extra pay and bonus; all professionals who played in the Tests will receive an extra £10 for each match in which they participated and a bonus of £10 per match.

CRICKET CELEBRITIES ARRIVE

Wazir Ali Confident Of Muslim Success

Among the cricket celebrities who arrived in the city on Thursday morning to participate in the coming Quadrangular Tournament are His Highness the Yuvraj of Patiala, Wazir Ali, the Nalun brothers, Nissar, Mustaque Ali and others, most of whom are fresh from playing in the Moinud-dowlah Gold Cup Tournament at Secunderabad.

When interviewed, Mr. Wazir Ali the prospective skipper of the Muslim side for the quadrangular said that the coming tournament promised to be by far the best that had been seen in Bombay for several years. He thought that Muslims had a very strong side that would figure very prominently in the [illegible] and would give a tough fight to the Hindus who were the only other strong team particularly in batting. Both the Parsees and Europeans were certainly below the standard and but for the uncertainties of a a game like cricket which was essentially a game of chance might safely be left out of the running.

The strength of the Muslim team he continued lay in the array of bowlers that it possessed which considerably enhanced their chances of success as it was usual in most cricket contests for the bowlers to prove the decisive factor.

No Bodyline Bowling

Asked about the possibility of body-line bowling cropping up in Bombay he stated that the chances were distinctly remote as Nissar was the only one of the bowlers who could "pitch short" and might really prove dangerous. He added that he for one was definitely against it and would disallow any such attempt if the opportunity occurred and he were in a position to do so.

Mr. B. Rallia Ram, the Organising Secretary of the All-India Prisoners Aid Society will tour in the Central Provinces about the middle of December next.

WHO WILL BE CHAMPIONS IN QUADRANGULAR?

Fifty-Fifty Chances For Hindus And Muslims

(By K. V. H.)

The news of inability of the Nawab of Pataudi to participate in the Coming Quadrangular has come as a bolt from the blue Every lover of Cricket was eager to witness the Nawab in action but has now been disappointed. As the result of this, half the glamour of the tournament is gone and consequently those who hoped to amass large amount of gate money are sordidly disappointed.

IDEAL SKIPPER.

In the absence of the Nawab, none but Wazir Ali is capable of leading the Muslim XI. He possesses all the qualities that go to make up an ideal captain. His forceful personality, his cool and calculating judgment, his unruffled nature and last but not the least his experience at home and abroad entitle him to be the skipper of any Indian Representative XI. I go further and say that he deserves the leadership of All India XI. When Wazir is at the crease it is a pleasure to see him in action. His every stroke is well meant and well placed. His foot and wrist work charming. He is in short the grace of Indian Cricket.

After Wazir, the next man that will attract the attention of every one is Mahomed Nissar, the trundler. None in India can compete Nissar in his play with the leather. His recent "Hat trick" performance which bagged three victims—Amarsing, Dixon and Naidu—is still fresh in the minds of all. That feat secured him a nice memento at the hands of their Excellencies. Even at Secunderabad he has shown his mettle while playing for the Yuvraj.

MUSLIM TEAM.

He will be assisted by stalwarts like Baqua Jilani, Mustaq Ali, Shaikh Dina and Nazir Ali who are all-rounders. Especially Mustaq Ali is in his tip toe since the beginning of this year. The man behind the wicket will be burly Dilawar who can be relied for scores of runs. The remaining side will mostly be composed of players like Shahbuddin, Iftiquaruddin Baporia and Fyaz Mahomed. The Muslim combination is going to be a strong one. It would have been the strongest but for the regrettable absence of the Nawab.

So the question is whether the Muslims are going to be the champions this year. Let us scan the other combinations and find an answer.

PARSI XI ANALYSED.

Muslims are meeting the Parsis whose combination is far from satisfactory. Players like Homi Contractor are not selected in spite of the excellent form they have shown during the season. The team is composed mostly of old veterans whose record is disappointing during this season, Marshall and Colah have no outstanding records this season. I fail to understand why Vajifdar is entrusted with the leadership of the Parsi XI. Dolly Kapadia would have been the better skipper. Next omission I find is that of F. Nariman the left hand all-rounder It seems that the Parsees are banking their hopes on Jamsetji and M. Patel. So far Jamsetji is concerned I have nothing to say for he is an old veteran and is still useful.

But as for Minoo Patel I am still doubtful whether he will fulfill the trust that is being reposed in him. He has the nasty habit of cutting the line and thus bowling no balls. I have been watching him for the last few days at the nets and it seems that he has not got himself freed from that nasty habit. If he bowls no ball after no ball in the match then I am afraid he will prove to be an encumbrance to the Parsee team. It would have been better to include Palsatia in preference to him.

D. Havewalla is not the old Havewalla who can be relied upon at all events but I am sure he will acquit himself well. F. Kapadia, Nagarwalla, Palia and Wadia are good and reliable batsmen In the absence of Bahadur Kapadia, Meheromji is a safe man behind the wickets.

Wadia though a reliable batsman is hopeless fielder. In the final of the inter-collegiate tournament his fielding is far from satisfactory and if he repeats the same performance in the Quadrangular, the runs collected by him as Bateman will be of no avail for missing of a catch is sure lease of life to a batsman. "Runs saved are runs gained" is the principle that is to be chiefly followed in selecting the team and if this is to be the criterion Wadia's selection is not promising. Mr. Nariman would have been better substitute. But I hope Wadia will acquit himself well.

So judging the Parsi team as above, I find that the Parsi fielding is poor, Parsi batting is not sure and Parsi attack is feeble.

POOR COMBINATION.

So, Muslims are 99 per cent sure to come in the final and face the Hindus in the final for the Hindus are certain to trounce the Europeans whose combination is far from satisfactory. Except Warne I do not find any one of the outstanding merit. R.J.O Meyer is there but he is not the old Meyer who once skittled the wickets in the Quadrangular and won the victory for the Europeans The local men like Summerhayes, Mackinnon, Hopkins, Muschett and Horton are only fit to be in the Week-end XIs Similarly Calcutta men are not of outstanding merits. In short, the Europeans are a poor combination.

WISE SELECTION.

Lastly I come to Hindus. Much hue and cry is raised in certain sections of the Press against the inclusion of Prof. Deodhar, L.P. Jai and Chamnak Mehta. Let me tell my readers that the Hindu Selection Committee has done a wise thing in selecting Prof Deodhar as Captain, under the circumstances in which it was placed. But for the selection of Deodhar no homogeneous combination would have been obtained if the rumours that are afloat are true. By selecting Deodhar as Skipper, the Committee has silenced every rebel and upheld the convention.

In some quarters the name of Vithal is suggested. I would be too glad to see Vithal at the helm of the Hindu XI. Though advanced in years he is still active and this year he is in perfect form But how can one expect him to be chosen as a skipper when some of the men who were instrumental in dislodging him in 1929 have still sway in the Gymkhana.

I am not prepared to believe that Jai is a spent force inspite of his recent failure at Secunderabad. I am sanguine of him. He is yet a force to count upon.

APPEAL TO CHAMPAK.

One man I object is Champak. Does Champak think that it is his proud privilege, nay A birth right to be in the team as he happens to be the season captain and the member of the Selection Committee? What are his outstanding records this season? Is it sportsmanship? It is not too late My appeal to him is that he should retire in favour of more capable men Let him not think of his personal elevation but of the Hindu cricket.

TASK FOR SKIPPER.

The Hindus have a strong batting side and good fielding. It will be a task for the skipper to settle the batting order. The Hindu team is without a trundler. Hindus have yet to unearth the trundlers of the type of Chandarana, Semper, Ramji of past and Errasha of the Triangular fame. Though the Hindu attack is varied, as it will be conducted by Amarsing, C. K. Naidu C.S. Naidu, Amarnath, Nacomal and Vijaya, the main brunt of the attack will fall on Amarsing and if Amarsing fails—but no, I am certain that he will not fail.

Judging the compositions of the four XIs I say that the chances of Hindus and Muslims (without Nawab of Pataudi) are fifty-fifty.

FOOTBALL REFEREE USES MICROPHONE

A football match was recently refereed, by microphone and loud-speakers, from a box at a great height in a stand overlooking the ground.

The experiment, which was successful, was made by Mr. W. H. ("Billy") Walker, secretary-manager of Sheffield Wednesday, at the Wednesday's ground, and the game so refereed was the first half of a practice match.

He used a whistle in the ordinary way, and also gave advice to the teams on tactics.

The players responded without difficulty, and in a way that suggested that the idea has possibilities.

The only assistance Mr. Walker needed was that of two linesmen, who remained at the far end of the ground for the special purpose of assisting with off-side decisions.

At a meeting this month the Referees' Committee of the Football Association is to discuss the whole question of refereeing.

Chantry And Diamond Shower Shape Well

Betty Boop And Samra Layali Give Satisfaction

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Horses engaged on Saturday had their winding-up gallops on Wednesday. None impressed more than Diamond Shower Chantry and Samra Layali. Details are as follows:—

LADY BRENDAN (Little) strode out freely when sent 6 furlongs. She is looking well and ought to give a good account of herself.

CARTOON (Meekings) impressed in a 5 furlongs gallop on the tan. May spring a surprise.

DIAMOND SHOWER (Obaid) was too speedy for MYRON (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass. The former has improved remarkably.

SAFETY MATCH (Brace) covered 6 furlongs on the grass. She is in fine trim and will win at long odds.

SEATON ROSS (Stead) galloped 7 furlongs, coming on slowly.

PERMARCH (W. McCarthy) was sent an easy 6 furlongs gallop. Quite fit.

YOUNG BACHELOR (Raffaele) FORECAT (Munro) and LORD WENSLEYDALE (Malone) travelled 6 furlongs on the grass. The first named pair finished resolutely and are in great fettle at the moment.

ROLL UP (Owner) went 6 furlongs. Fair.

SMOKY JOE (O'Neale) showed to advantage in a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass. Should run well.

RHODOPIS (O'Neale) was exercised for 6 furlongs. Fair.

PICARO (Harding) was given a fast burst over 6 furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

CHANTRY (Dillon) beat LAST ADVENTURE (Stokes) by a length in a 5 furlongs trial on the tan. The former should about win on Saturday.

HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS (Brace) galloped an easy mile. Fit and well.

GRECIAN (Brace) held RUNNING SEA (Rowley) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass. The former should be noted.

BETTY BOOP (Selby) finished a couple of lengths in front of BOLD BANDIT (Graham) and CLAIRETTE (Bullock) when tried out over 6 furlongs on the tan. The first named can win when wanted.

MANNANA (B. McQuade) travelled 5 furlongs on the tan. She is a promising sort.

AURA (Brace) finished in front of BALLINTOY (Rowley) over 6 furlongs on the grass. The former is worth a following.

CLENDENNEN (Raffaele) and ASCALON (Stead) finished abreast when sent 6 furlongs on the tan. The former is unreliable.

WITCH MUSIC (McCarthy) pleased in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan. In form at the moment.

NAIDOR (Blyth) easily disposed of MADGE MEE (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

COLUMBIAN (Bowley) spurted half-a-mile. Fair.

CHEER UP (Harding) spurted 4 furlongs. Fair.

BELLE OF YORK (Meherji) gave satisfaction in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

[illegible]AN (Meekings) proved superior to LUCKY BOY (O'Neale) over 6 furlongs on the grass. The former has improved immensely.

ATIYAT ALLAH (Riding Boy) had an easy 6 furlongs gallop. She is fit.

WHITE FLOWER (Munro) galloped 5 furlongs on the grass. Fair.

DAHES (Selby) was accompanied by SADUZAMAN (Simmons) over 6 furlongs on the tan. Both finished well, but it was obvious that the former was not extended.

KARAM ALLAH (Riding Boy) travelled 6 furlongs. He is in fine fettle at the moment.

NAZAM (Riding Boy) was given a steady burst over 6 furlongs. Appears fit.

YAWIR AWAR (Dillon) went an easy 6 furlongs moving splendidly. He is quite fit to tackle Burgess and the rest of them.

DANGER (Stokes) did pace work over 5 furlongs. In excellent trim.

MONEY ORDER (Stokes) shaped well over 6 furlongs. Fit.

AL GHAZI (Obaid) covered 6 furlongs on the grass, AMIR (Bowley) joining over the first 4 furlongs. The former should pick up a race shortly.

ZOZAN (Meekings) easily defeated LAMINGTON (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

YANOOS (Syed Saleh) beat MUHAISIN (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

SAMRA LAYALI (Marrable) showed to great advantage over 6 furlongs. Should be thereabouts on Saturday.

SILVER LINING (Raffaele) traversed 6 furlongs in nice style. Has reached her best.

JAHAN ARA (Meekings) trounced HAMDOON (O'Neale) over 7 furlongs. Make a note of the former.

AMRITSAR (Raffaele) ran away from PUNJAB (Little) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass. The former must be backed again.

ALHARITH (Stead) galloped a mile on the tan. He is fit.

YOUNG BUCKNELL (Blyth) impresesd in a 7 furlongs gallop.

TAJ BAHADUR (Evans) beat a stablemate over 7 furlongs. Has improved.

BARKHAT (Riding Boy) made a favourable impression over 7 furlongs. Left at post in his last outing.

MOSUL KING (Bowley) gave a good display over 7 furlongs. In form.

CHABOOKCHI (B. McQuade) galloped 7 furlongs. Fair.

The following have given satisfaction in their work and should be noted.—

STARFORD, FAUST, MABROOK and ACE OF HEARTS.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY
ANÆMIA
use Deschiens Syrup
Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.
INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS French

Germany Prepares For..?

COUNTRY IS BEING LED TO DESPERATION

Problem That Faces Statesmen

The tramp! tramp! tramp! of marching feet to the tune of virile voices singing warlike songs, and the eternal drone of aeroplanes—those are the characteristic sounds that have impressed themselves on my mind after a stay of four to five months—one of many—in Germany. They are the sign and seal of the new cult of Force, of National power and supremacy of which Hitler is the High Priest.

Viewed in perspective, the hold that this creed of power and national as well as physical strength has gained over the people is little short of terrifying. Even those who decry the Government's foreign policy, who declare the financial callisthenics of Herr Schacht to be fantastic, and the few who deprecate the total lack of political liberty, worship either tacitly, or openly, at this shrine of Force. Everywhere one goes, in every stratum of society, in every activity of human life, this governing principle this homage to the God of "Kraft"—Force—stands out above all others.

BUILDING ON PARADE.

Quite recently an order has been promulgated that every young man, be he prince or peasant, must spend either a year in the Army or six months in a Labour Camp. There may be a few in the length and breadth of the land who resent this encroachment on their liberty, but I never met one. On the contrary, the bitterest complaint of the young "Non-Aryan" is that he is debarred from joining in this stupendous parade. Those who are physically unfit—and a youth must be a cripple for the Germans to abandon him—deplore their inability, while young men of the highest position, accustomed to every luxury and the personal freedom of Continental life, willingly give up their golf, their dancing and the milder pursuits of their leisure hours to devote even more time to the business of getting fit and acquiring muscular strength, as well as of attending lectures on Military Science, Air-Defence and kindred subjects.

PREPARING FOR WHAT?

The Labour Corps are working at top pressure, building roads of unquestionable strategic importance, learning the construction of bridges, and assisting the farmers in the reclamation and cultivation of every available inch of land in order that Germany may be self-supporting and ready—for what? With hundreds of thousands of trained men, lacking only, some assert rifles and machine-guns, which it would take a comparatively short time to supply; with a superb Air Force and an extremely efficient, and recently trebled, professional Army as a cadre, backed by the organizing ability of those in power, and the indomitable will and whole-hearted support of the people, the land forces of Germany are indeed formidable The danger is that the military spirit, that they insist is all that inspires this activity to-day, may at any moment turn into a war spirit, writes T. D Richardson in "The Spectator". The constant rallies held all over the country not only keep the people on the gui vive, but provide excellent practice in mobilization and the rapid movement of troops to any given destination.

MUNITION FACTORIES BUSY.

The great armament and steel firms of Germany are working overtime—a fact which needs no comment; the consumption of sewing-machines and bicycles is limited, even in Germany. A visit I paid to a large motor works was illuminating. Row after row of high-powered lorries met the eye. Closer inspection revealed that their grey-green bodies were armoured. They are driven on the four-wheel principle, and a neat strong coupling at the rear leaves no doubt to any one with a military eye that they are designed (doubtless among other purposes) for the transport, at high speed, of medium heavy artillery, complete with shell and gun-crews. It is a noticeable fact that where, a few years ago, one was allowed to wander freely through any works, to-day notices, "Eintritt Verboten," abound.

AIR DRILL.

Competent observers are of the opinion that the German Air Force, both civil and military, is second to none. The airmen themselves are openly confident in their splendid machines and their skill. They know from past experience the appalling possibilities of air raids with modern, fast-flying, weight-carrying planes. Every device of the propagandist is being used to make the people air-minded. Constant anti-air-raid drill is insisted upon, while even the children are encouraged to fly by night as well as by day by the issue of cheap tickets, with a draw for free flights embracing twenty-five per cent of the pupils in every school. Germany is far less vulnerable to air attack than either France or England. Destroy Paris and you strike at the very heart of France. Reduce London to ashes and you have pierced the vitals of the Empire. But the ruin of Berlin would have comparatively little effect on Germany, for there are at least twenty other possible capital cities.

GERMAN NAVY.

There can be no question as to the efficiency of the ships and personnel of the German Navy. The 'Deutschland' and her sisters represent the last word in naval construction, while the restrictions imposed by the Versailles Treaty have been circumvented with consummate skill. A careful study of the film of the German manoeuvres held this summer in East Prussia affords evidence, not only of the excellence of all arms of the service, but also of the numerical strength of the mechanized forces. The effect on Poland was magical!

LEADING TO DESPERATION

Germany to-day is no more menaced from without than she was three years ago. What need, therefore, is there for all these armed forces? Without colonies or any means of expansion for her growing population, the generation coming to manhood is fertile ground wherein to sow the seeds of intense Nationalism and resentment against her ex-enemies; seeds that are forced into growth by subtle propaganda to the effect that the country is the victim of injustice in a jealous World. This has induced a mental condition bordering on desperation, and desperate men resort to desperate measures. For the moment, Germany's foreign policy is governed by a desire to avoid trouble with Great Britain. How far the Rosenberg plan will entice her East towards the rich wheat fields of the Ukraine is problematical. The question of the Polish Corridor, is, for the present, shelved, while a frontal attack upon France would amount to strategic suicide. There remains, therefore, only the road South-East, the line of least resistance. The ports of Trieste and Fiume might prove a great temptation should internal conditions in Germany drive the Leader to seek a diversion in war.

PROBLEM FOR STATESMEN.

What attitude are we to adopt to all this? There is both danger and folly in outbursts of denunciation and disgust. We have to live in the same world with Germany and we want, if possible, to live at peace with her. The first thing is to understand her, to realize the aims and aspirations of Hitlerism and treat them with respect, even though they run counter to our own ideals. Too often we hear the complaint that the Germans do not understand the psychology of the foreigner, but do we take the trouble to understand theirs? Unless we do so, war is definitely on the horizon. The problem confronting statesmen to-day is how to draw this proud, virile, intelligent people more closely into the comity Nations and to divert, not only its superabundant energy, but whatever is good in Hitlerism from the path that leads to destruction into the way of Peace.

NO DISSENSIONS IN BERAR

Aney On His Misfortune Of Differing From Congress

AMRAOTI, Nov. 20.

"I have to first of all thank the Congress Parliamentary Board, for it did not set up any candidate against me. Not only this but the Board had issued positive instructions to the Congress workers in this province to help me in the elections. As a matter of fact Berar Congressmen had every right to set up their own candidate against me", said Mr. M. S. Aney in the course of a speech which he delivered at a public meeting held here to congratulate him on his unique success in the Assembly elections.

"But they heartily received" continued Mr. Aney, "the instructions of the Congress Parliamentary Board and rendered all possible assistance to me. Berar is well-kown for its tolerance and amity between different people holding different views and, therefore, on every important occasion all the parties have stood up with one voice and as one man. I express my heartfelt gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, and the Congress Parliamentary Board for having once more given an opportunity to maintain mutual love and good feelings in Berar. Most part of my success goes to the generosity which Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and the Congress Parliamentary Board showed towards me. We should try to emulate their example.

NO SOIL FOR DISSENSIONS

"The speciality of our province is that there is no scope in this soil for the seed of dissensions to be sown. I had the misfortune of having differed from a very great political institution. Still I could see unity beyond imagination in our province.

You have over loaded me with responsibilities. You know that the over-loaded bullock very often squats. But I am managing to stand any how. I, however, promise that I try to stand by our religion and culture and try to protect them with all my strength. I will also always bear in mind the problems which pertain to Berar and try to protect the interests of the people of our province".—United Press.

FAR-EASTERN AFFAIRS

Mr. Chitale's Lecture

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

Mr. V. D Chitale, the well-known speaker on International Affairs from Bombay, addressed the students of the Benares Hindu University on "War clouds in the Far East" on the 17th instant, Principal Dhruva, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The lecturer said that world Economy was divided to-day into two irreconcilable forces—Soviet Economy on the one hand and Imperial economy on the other. In his masterly analysis he showed how the centre of world politics has shifted to the Pacific and how International Diplomacy was threatening another war.

CHINA, A SEMI-COLONY.

China to-day is nothing but a great semi-colony. The foreign stake in China to-day amounts to four billion dollars. Practically all the big enterprises are in the hands of the foreigners.

He then described how Japan captured Manchuria and Jehol and how to-day it is planning the establishment of a great Asian Empire. Three powers to-day want to dominate the Pacific—Japan, America and England. Japan which was tied down by the Washington treaty has openly denounced it. With the capture of Manchuria, a great reservoir of raw materials and food stuffs, the balance of the power in the Pacific is definitely destroyed.

The lecturer then explained the role of Russia in World politics, how she has achieved such a tremendous success with her great planned economy, how she renounced all her Czarist interest in China. America recognised Russia not out of benevolent motives but because of the inherent contradictions of Imperialism. European markets have been definitely shut to her and now she has turned towards the Pacific. All over the world a keen rivalry is being witnessed for imperialist exploitation between America and Japan and England.

In the end he prophesied a bright future for the down-trodden masses.

In his concluding remarks Principal Dhruva praised the lecturer for his scholarship and eloquence.—United Press.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-11-34

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30-20 inches and a compensated aneroid 30-00 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

KHAR AERO-PLANE CRASH

Coroner And Jury Investigate Circumstances Of Tragic Mishap

Three witneses were examined on Thursday at the resumed inquest over the body Flight-Lieut Binley who died in the Hospital on Sunday evening.

When the Coroner asked whether the evidence of Mr. Ring (who is now lying in the K. E. M. Hospital) was to be taken or not, Mr. C. M. Eastley of Little and Company, chairman of the Bombay Flying Club, appearing on behalf of the Club, said that the fate of Mr. Ring's instructor had not yet been revealed to him.

He further stated that he facts that when Mr. Binley was 2,400 ft. high in the air, he put Mr. Ring on the left-hand spin and that when he was 2,000 ft. high, he put him on the right-hand spin were already recorded.

It was also made plain by Mr Ring that Mr. Binley put the engine on, when it was phoned to him that the engine got out of control.

Eye-Witnesses Story

The eye-witness, a clerk in a solicitor's Firm, in evidence, stated that in the morning at about 10-20 on Sunday he was standing on the verandah of his house in Khar when he heard some sound and sighted an aeroplane crashing on the ground at close quarters.

He also stated that the two men were telescoped into the wreck of the machine in such a manner that they were later extricated with great difficulty.

He also saw them rushed to the Hospital. He saw one of them unconscious at the time he was taken to the Hospital.

Questioned as to how it crashed witness stated that it was a "spinning nose dive" to the right and that it crashed spinning.

Mr. Phillip Stone, ground engineer, and Mr. A. C. Gavdar, deposed to the contract made and the soundness of the machine respectively.

Expert From Karachi

Mr. G. M. Randall, Assistant Aircraft Inspector, giving evidence next, stated that he ran down to Bombay on receipt of the news of the crash and instructions to investigate thereto.

He reached Bombay on Monday night and took charge of certain papers from the clerk of the aerodrome at Juhu.

He said that the machine had hit the ground with straight nose or at an angle of 45 to 50 degrees with the horizontal line.

Between the time the machine droned over the seas to England and its last fatal flight, the wings had been removed as also the centre section and duly examined.

Witness had also found the petrol-pipes and the carburettor clear.

He could not find out the cause of the crash on the evidence of the witnesses.

From the examination of the wreckage and of the maintenance of the machine as seen from the papers, he found no reason to suspect any mechanical or structural flaw in the machine.

The inquest was postponed to Wednesday next, when Mr. Ring will be examined in the K. E M. Hospital.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE PERSISTS OVER NORTH

Weather Continues To Be Dry In Rest Of Country

POONA, Nov. 22.

The western disturbance persists over the extreme north, and has caused a few light showers in Baluchistan. The weather continues to be dry over the country except for a few falls of rain in Assam, Port Blair reports half an inch and Sibsagar a quarter.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain will extend along the North-West Frontier and in Kashmir, and scattered light showers will occur in Southeast Madras.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.043 inches.

Tempearture (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.3 degrees 1.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.0 degrees (normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 110 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 0

"AUM"

PREMIER INSURANCE & BUILDING SOCIETY, LTD.,

Head Office: MADRAS

WHY PAY RENT?

We help you to

BUY YOUR HOUSE WITH YOUR RENT

PREMIER DEBENTURE OF Rs. 10

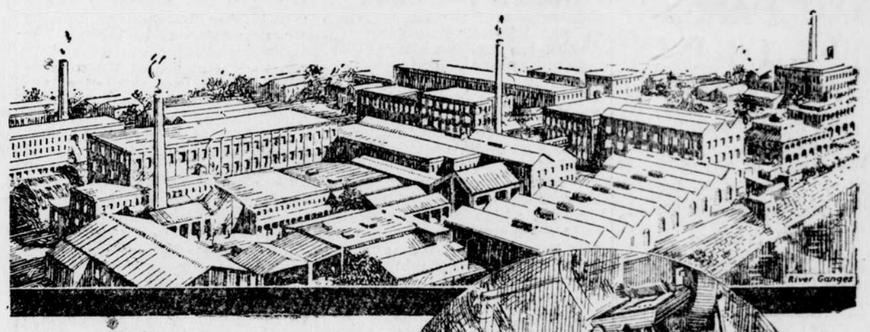
FETCHES BONUS UP TO Rs. 10,000

WANTED

CHIEF AGENTS and AGENTS in unrepresented Districts and Principal Towns throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon on a MONTHLY SALARY OF Rs. 100 AND Rs. 25 EACH respectively in addition to HANDSOME COMMISSION. For further particulars and Prospectus, apply to

237, Angappa Naick Street, Madras. Mr. G. SOUNDARARAJAN, B.A.B.L., Secretar

A FAMOUS FACTORY stands behind "Flex" shoes



more than 1,100

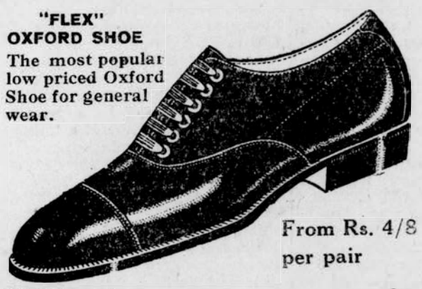
MODERN MACHINES are in constant use at the great "Flex" factory at Cawnpore.

The picture shows one of the wonderful machines used in shaping "Flex" shoes. These machines pull and coax the leather over the wooden lasts until a perfect shape is obtained.

Only the "Flex" factory in India has all these massive machines and this is one of the reasons why "Flex" shoes are always uniformly reliable.

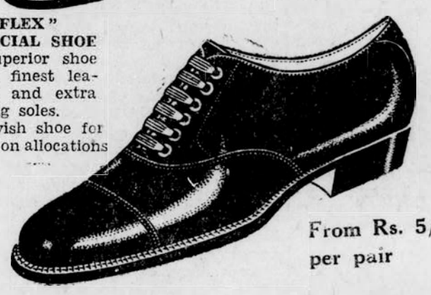
EVERY "FLEX" SHOE GUARANTEED ALL-LEATHER

"FLEX" OXFORD SHOE
The most popular low priced Oxford Shoe for general wear.



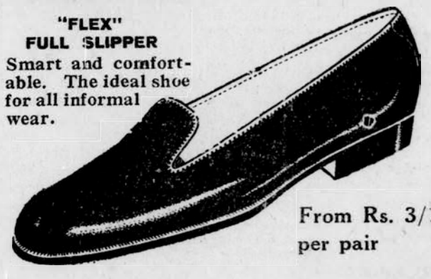
From Rs. 4/8 per pair

"FLEX" SPECIAL SHOE
A superior shoe with finest leather and extra strong soles.
A styish shoe for wear on allocations



From Rs. 5/8 per pair

"FLEX" FULL SLIPPER
Smart and comfortable. The ideal shoe for all informal wear.



From Rs. 3/15 per pair

"FLEX" soles are attached by special machines which make the strongest sole attachment known to modern shoemaking craft.

Ordinary Bazar handwork can never produce the same regularity and strength as these up-to-date shoemaking machines.

Wherever you buy "Flex" shoes they are always the same quality and standard price, and the special dealers who sell these shoes are trustworthy men from whom you may buy with full confidence.

VISIT A FLEX AGENT WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE SHOES

FLEX SHOES

BOMBAY AGENTS:
Suratwala J. J. & Sons,
(1) MANGALDAS ROAD LANE opp. Goculdas Hospital.
(2) BHULESWAR ROAD.
(3) SANDHURST ROAD, Prarthana Samaj.

Agents also at:—POONA, Ahmedabad, Surat, Hubli, Kathiawad, etc., etc.

Made only by THE NORTH WEST TANNERY CO., CAWNPORE.

CHIEF AGENTS

THE BHALLA SHOE Co., Meston Road, CAWNPORE.

OLD FOES MEET AT GOLF

Austrian Airman & Briton Are Now Friends

Reading, Berkshire, Nov. 6.
(By Air Mail.)

A game of golf has led to a British war time pilot meeting an Austrian pilot who brought him down in an aerial battle over Kut in 1916.

Captain A. Cranmer, who was formerly an observer in the Royal Flying Crops, told a reunion of ex-servicemen at Reading, how the meeting came about.

He was playing golf with a friend in Surrey, he said, and finishing on the thirteenth green invited another player, who was practising, to make a three ball match for the remaining five holes.

They talked of the Austsalian air race and the stranger said that he was an Austrian pilot in the service of Turkey during the war.

Captain Cranmer said that he and the Austrian realised that they had fought against each other and the Austrian identified himself as the man who must have been in the flight of three enemy 'planes which shot the British machine down.

His war time opponent added "Believe me, this is the one country worth living in to-day."

INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN BRITAIN

Encouraging Report On Shortening Of Working Week

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The prospects of continued industrial peace have been advanced by negotiations during the week-end.

South Wales coal miners have decided to withdraw strike notices in Taff Merthyr Union dispute and to end the strike declared on another issue in one of Powell Duffryn Collieries pending further talks with the owners.

New Weavers wages agreement was brought nearer in Manchester by the decision of the Weavers General Council to approve of the draft terms of agreement.

Dockers wage negotiations produced a settlement last Thursday and the prospects are bright for early agreement in the boot and shoe industry on the wage and other questions at present in dispute. The outlook of industrial relations may be further improved by moves now being made towards the shortening of working hours. The announcement of the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons that he had invited a national Consideration of employers organisation and the General Council of Trade Union Congress to confer with him on the general question of reduction of working hours has been quickly followed by the publication of the report by Sir Richard Redmayne who has been investigating the operation of shorter working week at a large chemica land drug factory. He says that five days week has in this organisation proved an unqualified success from both the business and the employees' view-points.—B. O. W.

QUICKLY AND SAFELY ENDS THE DISCOMFORT AND DANGER OF A COLD IN THE HEAD

First thing every morning put a drop of "VAPEX" on your handkerchief and breathe the germicidal vapour.
Of All Chemists.

RAKA
IDEAL SHAVING SOAP
for
THE TOUGHEST BEARD
and
THE TENDEREST SKIN

FRAGRANT & CREAMY

BENGAL CHEMICAL, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents:
Orient Drug Agency, Bombay, 2

APBE HAMON'S
CURE No. 1 FOR DIABETES.

This cure is highly recommended by many doctors. Abbe Hamon's remedy not only cures Diabetes, but also purifies the blood, restores energy, vigour, and keeps the patient in perfect health.
BOOKLET FREE.
Agents:
SORABJI HORMUSJI & CO.,
BOMBAY 2.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lt. Colonel and Mrs. G. T. Dennys lunched at Government House on Thursday.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. E. F. Bedford, Sir Giles and Lady Sebright and Paymaster Commander and Mrs. M. H. Elliot arrived at Government House on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Prize Distribution of Christ Church High School. Lady Brabourne gave away the prizes on Thursday.

Future Of "Free Press"

Mathuradas Vissonji Demands Possession

(Continued from page 14).

jected the scheme and proposed that the plaintiffs' firm should advance to the company Rs. 2 lacs to enable it to meet its liabilities, the said amount to be secured by debentures on the assets of the company. Mr. Mathradas accepted this proposal which was also agreed to by the company. But the third plaintiff again changed his mind and decided to advance only Rs. 1,15,000 for urgent needs of the company, and promising to further finance the company as need arose and agreeing to remain unsecured creditors. The directors also agreed to be guided by the advice of Mr. Mathradas with regard to the future of the news agencies. Accordingly between 5th July and 15th August 1933 the plaintiffs advanced to the company about Rs. 1,15,000, and between February any May 1934 Rs. 74,500 more. Mr. Sadanand was asked to observe secrecy about these payments.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH "REUTER."

In August 1933, Mr. Sadanand asked the plaintiff to come to some definite decision about the continuation of the news agency, advising them its suspension in view of the conditions then prevailing. About the end of September 1933, he was informed by the plaintiffs that they had enlisted the co-operation of a friend, Mr. Jagjivan Dosabhoy, a Director of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., to negotiate with Reuter. It was hoped that Reuter, knowing the unlimited financial resources which the plaintiffs could command to support the Free Press News Agency, would agree to arrangements beneficial to the company. In the meantime, the directors, on the advice of the plaintiffs, continued the News Services at a loss of Rs. 5,000 per month, which was provided for by the plaintiffs. The negotiations with Reuters continued till February 1934. From July 1933 to March 1934 Mr. Sadanand was fully pre-occupied with the Shaukat Ali defamation case. In February 1934, he was asked to prepare a memorandum of proposed agreement with Reuters, which was accepted by the plaintiffs and Mr. Malony of Reuters.

NEWS SERVICE SUSPENDED.

Accordingly, the Free Press Parallel Services were suspended and the "Free Press" papers resumed subscriptions to Reuter and Associated Press on 10th February 1934. Nine days later, Mr. Sadanand was informed by Mr. Mathradas that Reuter were not satisfied with the company's agreement not to offer the Free Press Services for sale to other papers outside the Free Press group, but had suddenly made a further demand that the Free Press News Services as such must cease to exist. The plaintiffs recognised the utter unreasonableness of the demand, and yet they advised the directors to submit to the same.

MR. SADANAND'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Sadanand asked for an immediate return to the "Parallel News Services" of the company. But the plaintiffs said that their finances did not permit a return forthwith. Under the circumstances, Mr. Sadanand was compelled to tender his resignation on March 8, 1934, and invited the plaintiffs to form their own Board of Directors and to take direct responsibility for their own policy. The plaintiffs pressed upon him to withdraw his resignation, promising to do their best to revive the Free Press News Services. Relying on their assurances, he agreed to submit to the further demand of Reuters and withdrew his resignation. But the expenses of the news agency organisation both in India and England continued as before as the plaintiffs had promised to revive the news services at an early date. There was no agreement signed with Reuter. Mr. and Mrs. Barns, the London agents of the company, on being informed of the arrangement, took a very strong view of its implications and Mrs. Barns came down to India to study the matter personally.

"Gentleman's Agreement."

From April to June there were daily conversations between Mr. Sadanand and the plaintiffs which revealed fundamental differences between them. On May 25, the second plaintiff abruptly brought the discussions to an end by stating that there was a "Gentleman's Agreement" with Reuters and the Associated Press which could not be broken. Mr. Sadanand demanded to know from the plaintiffs the terms of the agreement, but they had not so far given any full explanation. As a result, Mr. Sadanand again tendered his resignation and invited the plaintiffs to form their own Board of Directors. On June 22, an understanding was arrived at, under which he agreed to continue his services on the plaintiffs promising to join the Board and take over the responsibility for the policy of the company. The plaintiffs agreed to advance a further sum of Rs. 50,000, and the total loans were to be secured by a second mortgage on the assets of the company. It was agreed that the loans should be repayable on a very long term of about 9 years.

COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

On Mr. Sadanand's pressing for a full disclosure of the "Gentlemen's Agreement," Mr. Mathradas assured him that the agreement with Reuters was merely oral under which the present arrangements could be terminated by six months' calender notice, and that it permitted the company to issu ecommercial bulletins of Free Press cables for sale to private firms and individuals, which they contemplated to undertake. Accordingly Mr. Sadanand issued to the principal business firms a circular advertising the commercial bulletins. But though it was approved by Mr. Mathradas, it was objected to by the third plaintiff as being a breach of the agreement with Reuters. On August 21, the first plaintiff advised that the company be taken into voluntary liquidation, and that Mr. Sadanand should file a schedule of insolvancy to shelter the company from certain liabilities which he had undertaken personally. Mr. Sadanand deeply resented these suggestions and thought that the company was in a solvent condition. Since then the plaintiffs' attitude was one of complete hostility and they had openly declared that they would see that their suggestions were carried out without fail.

The Advocate-General with Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Chothia and Co. appeared for the defendant Company.

The Advocate-General, in his arguments, stated within a short time after Mr. Justice Rangnekar's order of October 25 for the appointment of a Receiver, Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand who claimed to be the Trustees for Debenture-holders, had taken possession of the assets of the Company. This showed that the securities charged to the Debenture-holders had been imperilled, in the opinion of Mr. Sadanand himself.

"FRAUD AND CAMOUFLAGE."

Counsel said that in fact there were no Trustees validly appointed, and this was a fraud and camouflage on the court on the part of Mr. Sadanand.

If Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand, the Directors had taken possession in another capacity, that was a matter to be enquired into by the Court. In another case, the facts of which were several to the facts of this case, the chief justice had held that the mortgagee was entitled to a receiver as a matter of course, if a 'prima-facie' case was made out.

Mr. Setalvad for the defendants submitted that a Receiver could be appointed only if the security had been imperilled, which, he submitted, was not the case in the present application.

Counsel further submitted that the pro-notes passed by Mr. Sadanand had not been returned duly cancelled by the plaintiffs. He was, therefore, entitled to withold payment of interest.

'BONA-FIDE' DISPUTE.

There was no question of inability or unwillingness to pay the interest, as there was a "bona-fide" dispute. Mr. Sadanand was prepared to deposit in court the arrears of interest and a banker's guarantee for future payments. This would adequately safeguard the plaintiffs' claim, and should be a complete answer to the application for receiver.

Counsel stated that Mr. Sadanand was willing to have the plaintiffs as Directors and entrust to them the management of the Company.

The Advocate-General said that the plaintiffs would not agree to this. Mr. Sadanand had defied the Court Receiver and he would defy the plaintiffs at every stage unless they were armed with the authorities of a Receiver.

The plaintiffs were entitled to a Receiver, and pressed for an order to that effect. They were not prepared to allow Mr. Sadanand to continue in possession, without any Board of Trustees and without any proper management. The plaintiffs were prepared to carry on the publication of the papers.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The Court then heard the second application of the plaintiffs asking for an order to commit Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand to jail for their refusal to deliver possession to the Court Receiver on October 25, which, they stated, amounted to contempt of Court.

Mr. Mathradas in his affidavit stated that on October 25, immediately after Mr. Justice Rangnekar had passed the order for appointment of receiver,

Mr. Tricumdas of Messrs. Kanga and Co., the Court Receiver and the plaintiff and others went to the premises of the defendant company at Dalal Street to take possession in pursuance of the said Order.

At various places in the Free Press Office, freshly printed posters bearing the words: "Trustees for debenture-holders in possession" had been pasted up. No definite reply was given to the inquiries made by the Receiver as to who was in charge, or who the Trustees were, or who was in possession or in charge on their behalf. But the work in the Officer appeared to be proceeding normally and beyond the posters there was no indication of any change.

When the Court Receiver was in the act of taking possession, Mr. Sadanand, Managing Director of the defendant company and Mr. Mohanlal Shah of Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co. appeared on the scene. Mr. Sadanand is alleged to have stated that he was a Trustee for the debenture-holders and was in possession as such. His attention was then drawn to the posters which stated: "Trustees" were in possession and was asked who the other Trustees were and when and by whom he was appointed Trustee. Mr Sadanand, it was stated, refused to answer these questions and Mr. Tricumdas asked Mr. Shah as to when Mr. Sadanand was appointed as Trustee and whether there was any co-Trustee, and whether there was any document in that behalf. Mr. Shah it is alleged stated that he did not know who the Trustees were but he represented Mr. Sadanand who has represented himself to be a Trustee. Mr. Sadanand was then alleged to have conferred with Mr. Shah and refused to allow the Court Receiver to take possession of the premises.

Reference To Correspondence

Plaintiff then refers to the correspondence which passed between his attorneys and the defendant company's attorneys on the subject and further stated that Vissanji Sons and Co. being debenture-holders of the defendant company received two notices dated October, 26, (1) convening an extraordinary meeting of the debenture-holders of the defendant company on November 3, 1934, to transact the following business, namely, to confirm the appointment made by the company of Mr. and Mrs. Sagaram Sadanand as Trustees for the debenture-holders of the Free Press of India Ltd. and to appoint a third Trustee or to appoint three new Trustees.

(2) Convening an extraordinary general meeting of the debenture-holders of the defendant company also on November 3, to consider the situation created by the Trustees entering into the possession of the mortgaged premises on the 25th October 1934 and to give such instructions as may be necessary. The first notice was signed by Mr. Sadanand as Managing Director of the Press by order of the Board and the second by Mr. Sadanand by order of the Trustees.

Plaintiff also states that several reels of paper had been removed from the mortaged premises into the godown opposite after the appointment of the Interim Receiver.

"Suspicious Conduct"

"The conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand is also highly suspicious and wrongful" the plaintiff states, inasmuch as the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand as the Trustees of the debenture-holders is alleged to have been made on October 24, 1934, the day prior to the order made by the High Court in this suit, when as a matter-of-fact there could have been no meetings of the sharehholders and debenture-holders of the company as the plaintiff had not received notice of any such meeting.

The plaintiff further alleged that it was not denied that the posters "Trustees for debenture-holders in possession" were put up only a few minutes before the Receiver attended the premises to take possession on October 25.

The "Nav Bharat" one of the daily papers published by the defendant company continued after the 25th of October 1934, to bear the following statement: "Printed for the Free Press of India Ltd. by Khandubhai Ranchhodbhai Desai, (Editor), at "Nav Bharat" Press, situated at 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay."

The plaintiff said that his firm Vissanji Sons & Co, hold 25 debentures of Rs. 2,500 and have also advanced monies on the security of another 25 debentures. According to the last published balance-sheet of the defendant company there was about Rs. 24,500 due in respect of the whole debenture issues of the defendant company.

Attempt To Keep Receiver Out

Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand have no interest in the debentures and their whole attempt "is to keep the Receiver out so that they can continue to do away with the assets and outgoings of the defendant company."

Contempt Of Court Alleged

Plaintiff, therefore, submitted that this was a gross case of contempt of court and Mr. and Mrs. Sadanand have defied the order of the court dated October 25.

ARGUMENTS.

The Advocate-General, arguing for the plaintiffs, said that the defendants' behaviour could only be characterised as a fraud on the Court.

Counsel submitted that when an order for appointment of Receiver was made by the Court anybody who disturbed his possession, was guilty of contempt of Court.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

Counsel then went on to point out that the proxies used at the meeting held to appoint the Trustees in this case, were not valid, as they were unstamped. There were, therefore, no validly appointed trustees at the time of the appointment of the interim receiver on October 25.

"NO SPECIFIC ORDER."

Mr. Setalvad for the defendants contended that the motion was misconceived. There was a distinction between appointment of a receiver and an order to deliver possession. In the present case there was no specific order to deliver possession.

His Lordship observed that as soon as there was an order for Receiver, he was entitled to possession.

Mr. Setalvad said that these two orders have to be separately made.

His Lordship observed that when an order for receiver was made in a suit, the defendant must deliver possession. Under Order 40, Rule 1, of the Civil Procedure Code, an express order to take possession or deliver possession was required only when a third party not joined in the suit was in possession.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that if the order to deliver possession was by implication only, it was not a case where its disobedience should be a ground for contempt proceedings. In such proceedings all the legal formalities should be properly carried out.

"ONLY CIVIL CONTEMPT."

Counsel submitted that if there was contempt in this case, it was only civil contempt and not criminal contempt, and there was no case for committal to jail which was the notice of motion before the Court.

The Advocate-General referred to an Indian case in which the principal officers of a corporation were committed to civil jail for disobedience of an injunction.

Mr. Setalvad: That is a case of injunction.

Advocate-General: What is the difference between a receiver and injunction? (Laughter).

Mr. Setalvad continuing his arguments, said that if a receiver was appointed in a suit, and he finds an outsider in possession, he could not ask for contempt proceedings for refusal to deliver possession.

Take the case of a sheer trespasser in possession. Could he be charged with contempt when the order was not directed against him? In a case where a receiver was appointed and a third party was in possession, it was open to the receiver to take an order for ousting the third party from possession.

His Lordship then enquired of the Advocate-General what he had to say on the point of remedy for civil contempt.

The Advocate-General replied that the remedy was attachment or contempt proceedings. It was attachment of a person, that is, sending him to jail.

Counsel then referred to the case of Bablibai heard by the Bombay High Court last year. In that case Bablibai's son was ordered to make an affidavit. On his refusal, the question of contempt proceedings arose, and the Appeal Court held that if the order was disobeyed, the remedy was jail.

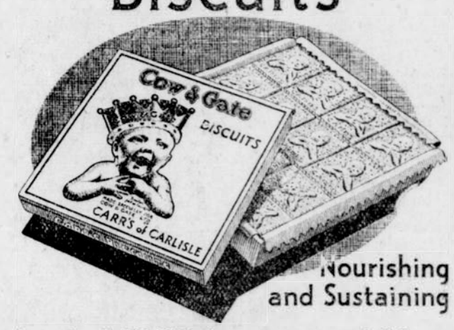
JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Counsel said that the only difference between civil and criminal contempt was that in criminal contempt there could be no appeal. Apart from that, the consequences were the same, that is, committal to jail. Where a party disobeyed a decree for want of money to satisfy it, there was no contempt. But when the order was to do something which the respondent was capable of doing, like delivering possession, disobedience amounted to contempt.

His Lordship reserved judgment in both applications.

Safeguard the children!
A daily spoonful of Radio-Malt builds up resistance and keeps all growing children in the full enjoyment of bounding health.
Start the Radio-Malt routine in your home at once and keep infection at bay!
RADIO-MALT
(Standardised Vitamins A B, B₂ and D)
From chemists everywhere

CARR'S
Cow & Gate
Biscuits



Nourishing and Sustaining
An ideal FOOD for growing children
Made with the famous
COW & GATE MILK FOOD
by
CARR & Co LTD CARLISLE. ENGLAND.

STILL FURTHER MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS

The makers of the Raleigh do not stand still. They are constantly experimenting—seeking to make their great achievement still more perfect. The addition of an improved type of front hub barrel is one of the many refinements recently introduced.
that INCREASE EFFICIENCY in the
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
THE WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,
Bombay and Poona.
and of all good dealers.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures HYDROCELE Without Operation
Radically in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

Good Health means Happiness
Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vud 2, 1991
Muslim: Shoban 15 1353
Parsi: Khordad 18 1304
Sunrise: 6h 50m
Sunset: 6h 0m
High Water: 1-18 12-52
Low Water: 7-30 18-54

Legislative Assembly: Indian Merchants' Chamber Constituency, counting of votes, Jehangir Wadia Building.
Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting, 3-40 p.m.

SATUEDAY, November 24.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Parsis vs. Muslims, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
S. S. Viceroy of India with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Second Day of Winter Meeting.

SUNDAY, November 25.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Parsis vs. Muslims, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting, 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 27.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Europeans vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting, 3-55 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 28.

Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 3-10 p.m.
Ordinary Weekly meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 29.

Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 2-40 p.m.

Death Of News Agent

Mr. D. G. Mukadam, the well-known News Agent of Ratnagiri District, who was ill for about ten months past, expired on Tuesday, November 20 at his residence.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer 'Ranchi' with the mails from London of the 15th instant passed Suez at 10 p.m. on the 21st instant.

Steamer Clan Macneil left Liverpool on the evening of Monday, November 19.

V. B. KARNIK FOR CORPORATION

Mr. V. B. Karnik, Advocate, a well-known labour leader of Bombay is standing for the city municipal election from 'F' Ward, as an independent labour candidate.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. Dostmahomed Munjee and Cassamally Munjee thank their numerous friends and sympathisers for their condolence messages in connection with the sad death of their beloved Mr. Dostmahomed.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOHN BARRYMORE
STATE'S ATTORNEY
HELEN TWELVETREES
JILL ESMOND
WILLIAM (Stage) BOYD
MARY DUNCAN
RKO RADIO PICTURE
None Knew His Secret. But She, and the Man He Threatened to Hang!
HE KNEW ALL THE TRICKS OF LAW AND WOMEN! . . . and made them both his mistress!
TO-MORROW
BURIED TREASURE!
Guarded by Cannibals, Prehistoric Monsters . . and the Twelve Foot Ape!
SON OF KONG
Go with them for adventure and romance!
ADDED
—ATTRACTION—
LA CUCARACHA
RKO—Radio's Charming
ALL-TECHNICOLOUR
Musical Featurette.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Jew Suss." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Smiling Through". at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"State's Attorney" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Affairs of Voltaire". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Embarrassing Moments." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lady for A Day". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nadira." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ameerzadi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 8-15 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Grey Daines. 8-45 p.m. "A Gallery of London Types." Presented and Compared by J. C. Cannell and Cecil Madden. A Programme of real Cockney flavour in which you will hear famous London characters and street cries. 9-15 p.m. The B B C Northern Orchestra. (Leader, Alfred Barker), Conductor, T. H. Morrison. 10 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, (Leader, A. Rossi). Under the direction of Emillio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Havre Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

MR. L. D. FALK.

A visitor to India on the 'Strathnaver' this week is Mr. Lionel D. Falk, the Chairman and Managing Director of Messrs. D. J. Keymer and Co. Ltd.

MALARIA CARRIER

The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ending November 17.

Queens Road Nos. 77-79. Well.
Connought Road No. 20 (Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.). Underground masonry tank.
Gunpowder Road No. 24. Open well.
Walkeshwar Road No. 59. Iron tank.

Bihar Co-operative Bank

16 LAKHS LOAN BY GOVERNMENT

It is understood that the Bihar Provincial Co-operative Bank at its annual general meeting accepted the terms of the Government offer of loan of Rs. 16 lakhs to the Bank for the purpose of advancing money to the Central Co-operative Banks to meet their demands and to provide long-term capital to the co-operative movement in the province.—A. P.

Assam Flood Relief

AHMEDABAD GIVES 2500 BLANKETS

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20

Shrimati Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh visited several merchants at Ahmedabad for securing blankets for flood-stricken Assam, and during the last four days secured 2500 blankets.

Oswal Conference Present On Tour

NAGPUR, Nov. 22.

Seth Achalsinghji, president All India Oswal Conference with reputation visited important places of C.P., In order to deliver the message of the conference. The deputation has been well received and has created a good impression everywhere. The Oswal community of Jubbulpore Seoni Katangi, Balaghat, Godnia, Raipur, Rajnandgaon and Nagpur have agreed to follow the conference resolutions. Impressive speeches were delivered at every place, by the president. Manakchandji, Deepchandji, Gothi, Motilalji, Bhura Dayalchandji, Choradia and others. The programme includes important Berar towns.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY ONLY
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SMILIN' THROUGH
with
NORMA SHEARER
TO-MORROW
Jean Harlow
LIONEL BARRYMORE
FRANCHOT TONE
in
100% PURE
A Sparkling Cast in a Sparkling Comedy!

3 MONTHS' S. I. FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Under-Trial Prisoner's Story Disbelieved

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Nov. 21.

For an attempt to commit suicide in September last, a sentence of three months' simple imprisonment was passed yesterday by Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan, on Bhola Puran, an undertrial prisoner, who is charged, in another case, with the murder of Budan Muski, a sanitary mukadam in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway.

The prosecution case was that at about mid-night on September 20 last, a police constable on duty at the lock-up on hearing noise went up to the room and noticed the accused striking his head against the floor paved with Shahabdi stones. He continued to strike his head several times inspite of the remostrations of the police to desist. He was taken to the Government dispensary for treatment. The medical officer opined that the injury found on the forehead of the accused could not result from a fall.

The Magistrate, disbelieving the defence plea that the accused received the injury when he fell on the ground after a swoon, convicted Bhola Puran for having attempted to commit suicide from fear of future punishment, and sentenced him as stated above.

CITY ELECTION RESULTS

B. P. C. C. Secretary Issues Statement

Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. in a statement on the election results in Bombay says:

I am both pained and surprised by the Assembly election results in the City of Bombay. That one of the Congress candidates has topped the polls is not much of a consolation when we have lost the other seat. So far as the verdict of the voters is concerned, none dare deny that it is overwhelmingly in favour of the Congress since out of a total of 60634 votes cast 36887, i.e. more than 60 per cent have gone to the Congress candidates. The total votes polled by the Congress candidates are more than double the number polled by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the second successful candidate. If the Congress voters were evenly cast according to instructions repeated day after day, we could have been able, although with great difficulty, to save the situation and return both the candidates successfully. But such mathematical precision is impossible in an election of this type.

While sincerely congratulating Dr. G. V. Deshmukh on his well-earned success, we cannot but keenly feel for the defeat of Sjt. K. M. Munshi. It is now common knowledge that Mr. Munshi's candidature was foisted on him much against his will. He had to occupy a vacated post at the command, of the Congress. He had very few days at his disposal to do anything like a systematic campaigning. Despite all these handicaps, he accepted the situation in a sporting spirit and did all that was humanly possible to ensure Congress success.

I am of opinion that howsoever distressing the result might be, it has a lesson which we must bear in mind on all similar occasions in the future. Among many reasons why we could not completely succeed, I cannot help referring to the utterly inadequate polling arrangements in some of the booths. Numerous instances can be cited where voters had to leave the booths out of sheer disgust. This loss was greater in the case of the Congress candidates in view of the heavy polling in their favour.

CONGRESSMEN TO CONTEST Dharwar Municipal Elections

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Nov 20

It has been announced that the Bombay Presidency Tobacconists' Conference will be held at Nipani in the District of Belgaum on the 25th and 26th instant under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur A. B. Latthe, ex-Divan of Kolhapur.

Nipani is a place where plenty of tobacco is produced and the dealers in it are hit hard by the sweeping provisions of the last year's Bombay Tobacco Licensing Act which has been applied to the whole presidency except the city of Bombay.

ELECTION DATE

An informal meeting of local Congressmen was held in Dr. Kabboor's residence yesterday evening when the question of contesting the elections of Dharwar Municipal Borough by Congressmen was considered. About 25 persons attended the meeting.

It was considered advisable to contest the election by as many Congressmen as possible. The date of election is fixed on the 31st January next.

Barelal Basod, an old offender who was charged of personating as a police constable, cheating a merchant of Mandla district under the guise of taking him to the police station and inducing him to part with four rupees, has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment at Nagpur.

PARSI ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURISTS

Members of the party of Parsi round-the-world tourists who returned to Bombay, on Wednesday after visiting some of the most important cities of the world: Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Billimoria, Miss A. Billimoria, Miss M. Pocha, Miss N. J. Mody and Mr. Ardeshir S. Ragi.

CHURCH AT BANDRA BURGLED AGAIN!

Alms Box Rifled And Electric Fan Stolen

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Nov. 22.

Once again, within the space of 2 months, the St. Andrew's Church has been entered into, at dead of night, and theft committed. As on the last occasion the entrance was effected through a small narrow window on the south-west side of the Church. The window forms a kind of a fan-light to the altar of St. Anthony.

The thief used a large pole to smash the panes of the window and to twist the bars. Having just space to crawl in, the burglar rifled this time the alms box of St. Anthony. He went up to the tabernacle, but probably being a Catholic his conscience smote him, and he did not tamper with it. Seeing a table-fan at the side of the main altar, he walked off with it through the side door facing the Little Flower oratory.

The matter has been reported to the police. It is presumed with the clue of the fan, it will be easy to lay the thief by his heels.

GHEE & BUTTER FAKERS CONVICTED

Adulteration To Extent Of 100 p. c. Proved!

During the week ended 17-11-34, the following persons who were prosecuted for selling adulterated ghee, and butter and vegetable products were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Fort and Mazgaon, at the Esplanade and Mazgaon Police Courts, respectively, as shown below:—

(1) Ganpat Chandrarao, owner at No. 18, Umarkhadi Road was convicted and fined Rs. 150 on the 12th instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 100 per cent.

(2) Hassam Ismail, owner, 129 Pydhoni Road was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on the 15th instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 91.8 per cent.

(3) Kanji Bhanji, Vendor of Messrs. Kanji Maisi and Co. at No. 105 Chinch Bunder Road was convicted and fined Re. 1 on the 15th instant for selling Vegetable Product adulterated to the extent of 8.2 per cent.

(4) Pranji Velji Shah, owner at No. 68 (3) Girgaum Back Road was convicted and fined Rs. 50 or, in default, 50 Days' simple imprisonment on the 16th instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 72.7 per cent.

(5) Deoraj Deoshi, Joint owner and Vendor at No. 84 Mirza Street was convicted and fined Rs. 25 or in default 25 days' simple imprisonment on the 16th instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 33.1 per cent.

(6) Lakhamsi Vijpal, Vendor at No. 77 Gowalia Tank Road was convicted and fined Rs. 50 or in default 2 months' simlpe imprisonment on the 13th instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 83.6 pe rcent.

(7) Kanji Narsi, Owner and Vendor at No. 375, Girgaum Back Road was convicted and fined Rs. 30 or in default 1 month's simple imprisonment on the 13th instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 100 per cent.

(8) Hirji Shivji, Joint owner and Vendor at No. 197 Kandewadi, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 or in default 25 days' simple imprisonment on the 13th instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 50.9 per cent.

(9) Govindji Virji, Owner at No. 4 Benham Hall Lane was convicted and fined Rs. 45 or in default 45 days' simple imprisonment on the 13th instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 83.6 per cent. Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazgaon, at the Mazgaon Police Court.

(10) Suleman Manji, Manager of the shop at No. 1 Elphinstone Road was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 13th instant for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 66.8 per cent.

(11) Jamshed Merwan at Nos. 19-21 Suparibag Road was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on the 13th instant for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 70 per cent.

SENSATIONAL KIDNAPPING CASE

Thakore Of Limda & Other Accused Plead Not Guilty

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Nov. 20.

Yesterday before Mr. Sahebzada, the district and sessions Judge of Baroda city, the trial began at Baroda of a sensational case of kidnapping, rape and criminal conspiracy to seduce a minor Parsee girl named Manibanu from lawful guardianship for immoral purposes as well as the abetment of the offences.

The accused in this case were Ranjitsinhji Bhavsinhji, Thakore of Limbda, and six others, which include also Mr. Dhanjishaw Cama, former Fozdar of Bhavnagar, who were charged under sections 366, 376 and 366A read with 109 of the Indian Penal Code for substantive offences or their abetment.

The Thakore of Sihora, Mansinhji Karansinhji, the principal accused, being a ruling chief was not surrendered due to political reasons while certain other accused involved in the crime are not before the court because of insufficient evidence against them or other reasons.

All the accused pleaded not guilty and wished to be tried.

The Prosecution Counsel, in his preliminary address, narrated as to how the plot of the case developed during October 1932 to 1st April 1933, when or whereabout the girl was taken out of Baroda territory, and also how after a period of couple of months, she was brought back to Baroda.

Mr. Behramji Eduljee Daruwala, the guardian of the girl, was examined as the first prosecution witness. His examination had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

14th Session At Budge-Budge

At the last Cawnpore Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bengal delegates invited the next session in some jute area in Bengal. To fix the venue of the Session finally, and form a Provisional Reception Committee, a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. was held at its office on the 16th instant.

After a lengthy discussion it was unanimously decided to hold the next Session at Budge Budge. To make necessary preliminary arrangements the Bengal Provincial Committee was transformed into a Provisional Reception Committee with powers to co-opt, and with the following as conveners:—

1. Ram Chandra Awasthi
2. Kali Das Bhattacharya
3. Nalini Ghose
4. Kiron Chandra Mitra
5. Sudhindra Pramanik.

Membership subscription of the Reception Committee has been fixed as annas four for workers, and rupees two for non-workers and sympathisers.

Benares Hindu University, (O. B. A.)

The 22nd annual meeting of the Old Boys' Association of the Benares Hindu University will be held on Saturday, (the 1st December 1934) during the Convocation-week. Old Boys (the Old boys of the old C. H. C. are included) are advised to come and join the function. The programme starts at 3-30 p.m., with a hockey match between the Old versus the new, to be followed by the Vice-Chancellor's address at 5 p.m.

The business meeting will be held at 5-45 p.m. and this will be followed by Old Boys' Dinner at 7 p.m., and musical entertainment at 8 p.m. The success of the function entirely depends on the presence of the Old Boys from outside.

Arrangements for lodging will be made on previous intimation. Annual subscription is Re. 1, and the life membership fee of Rs. 10.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

School Children & Bad Teeth

If malnutrition and general debility are found to be rampant among the children attending the municipal schools in the city, another disease which is more virulent and which is positively harmful to the youngsters is also reported. Bad teeth or diseases of teeth are too prevalent among them to be ignored as in the long run they will react rather violently on the national health. 22 out of hundred among the boys and 34 out of hundred among the boys suffer from one disease or an other pertaining to the teeth. That means one boy out of every five and one girl in every three are afflicted with the diseases of the teeth.

The diseases of the teeth are generally associated with malnutrition or bad food and general slovenliness which includes lack of proper care of the teeth. Taking the average age of the school-going child to be about 9 years, one does not know where the child will end if he begins life at that stage with diseased teeth.

Behind all this slovenliness and the generally dirty habits of and the usually dirt-ridden clothes put on by the school-children can be read the lack of proper propaganda among the parents and the guardians of the need for cleanliness, coupled with the general inability of the poor to cope with the requirements of hygiene where they are called upon to combat thousand forms of uncleanliness imposed upon them through modern conditions of life.

Duty Of Municipality

With the co-operation of the Municipality, these unhygienic conditions can be got over. These circumstances only reveal how intimately one problem is bound up with the other. The health of the child does not improve unless the environment in which the child grows is clean and hygienic. The environment would be clean when the slums are destroyed and human habitations are rendered disease-and-dirt-proof. Also cleanliness would be secured if a better civic sense could be instilled among the people. For the present, however, if the parents can take care of their children a long way would be covered in bringing a change for the better. It must not be supposed that these diseases are common only among the school-going children and that other children are free from them. On the contrary, one is justified in supposing that the condition of the children belonging to those parents, who cannot afford to send them to school for various reasons or who do not send their children to school on account of sheer stupidity and laziness, are still more appalling and that these unfortunate boys and girls generally belonging to the working class actually grovel in disease and misery.

In the face of such rampant disease, it is for the Municipality to adopt effective measures for the welfare of its citizens.

COPY OF SUMMONS AS EXHIBIT

Further Hearing In Petits Case

For full two hours Mr. Velinkar conducted his cross-examination at the resumed hearing of the Petits' case before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan on Thursday.

Mr. Narbiram, witness for the prosecution, in the course of his evidence, stated that he had had two interviews with Mr. Captain of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya in connection with the case. Asked whether he signed the summons served on him to give evidence in the case, witness said that he signed them.

But when originals were shown to witness to identify his signature witness stated that that signature was not his but that of his nephew. He said that he was busy at the time and so he could not attend to it.

The copy of the summons bearing the signature of witness's nephew was then tendered as exhibit.

Witness admitted that Bhide did help him in refreshing his memory when he was giving his statement before Mr. Captain. It was true that he helped him by reminding two or four important points but he could not remember them then.

Further hearing was postponed to Friday (Dec. 1.)

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Bannaji instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the Bank of India while Messrs. Velinkar with Sukhia appeared for the first accused and Messrs. Jungalwalla and Lam defended the two other Petits.

D. K. LAHIRI ELECTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Mr. D. K. Lahiri Choudhury (sitting member) has been declared elected to-day to the Assembly from the Bengal Landholders' Constituency, securing 295 votes as against 130 polled in favour of his rival candidate, Mr. N. K. Singh Dudhuria.—United Press

NO SANCTION BEHIND PROTEST

D. P. MISHRA INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" on the Joint Select Committee Report, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Jubbulpore, stated:—

"Of course, it is reactionary. But what is the meaning in abusing it. To-day we have lost even that little sanction we had behind our protest. Gandhiji is busy pleading "gur" in place of sugar, and the leaders will be very soon making speeches in the Assembly. The younger generation, which wishes to lodge some effective protest, is without a leader.

"Those who have the right to speak for us had by now prepared themselves to put up with greater humiliations than this J. P.C. Report."

M. K. ACHARYA'S INDICTMENT

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Mr. M.K. Acharya, ex-M.L.A., stated to the "United Press" in connection with the Joint Select Committee's Report that the new Constitution will make the Government of India more costly and less efficient than ever before and farther away from any high ideal of responsible government.—"United Press."

BE A MASTER OF ENGLISH
The world offers money, power and position to the person who has at his service just the right words to express his thoughts and influence other people. Master words and you master the world. Take up the famous Grenville Kleiser Correspondence Course and you will gain a thorough command of the English language in the shortest time possible. Write for full FREE particulars to-day to—
The Tutorial Institute,
Edward Park Road, Delhi 33.

PATHE
TO-DAY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
AN ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE
CHESTER MORRIS in EMBARRASSING MOMENTS
THRILLS! EXCITEMENT! COMEDY!
TWO DELIGHTFUL NEW SONGS!

Telephone No. 22031. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322 Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1934

CONDEMNED ALL ROUND

The report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms is justly condemned by such Indian leaders or newspapers as have expressed any opinion on it. We have yet to hear a good word said about it by any responsible Indian. Though Gandhiji has not yet expressed any opinion on it, he has significantly reminded the public through a Press interview that his opinion on the White Paper is well known. And for the rest the present report is known to be based on that scheme and in some respects much worse than it. Gandhiji's view is also the view of the Congress, which has summarily rejected the White Paper and must in consequence reject the J.P.C report based on it. Nor is there the least chance of the Congress bothering itself about amendments to the report as it has rejected the very basis of the proposed scheme and insists on nothing less than a fresh scheme formulated by a Constituent Assembly. Most Liberal leaders in the City have so far been reticent on the subject but Mr. N. M. Joshi rightly remarks about the report that it clean sweeps out all hopes for the establishment of democracy even in the distant future. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad anticipated only a few days ago some of the worst features of the report and suggested that all political parties in India should combine to make it clear to the British public that the proposed scheme is not acceptable to India. The Indian press in Calcutta has roundly condemned the whole report as utterly unworthy of any serious consideration On the whole it is literally true that a good word has yet to be said by an Indian on the latest foreign scheme of Indian reforms.

Unconscionable Safeguards

That several British politicians and papers have highly praised the report is but quite natural. It gives precious little to India and reserves much for Britain. But there is at least one paper in Britain, the "Daily Herald", which shows how the report is shot through and through with timidity and distrust and how it misses a great opportunity of conciliating India. The paper, however, is sadly mistaken if it seriously believes that the alternative draft scheme proposed by the Labour members of the Committee would have conciliated India. Nor do we believe that the Labour organ objects to the unconscionable commercial safeguards that are sought to be imposed on India. Sir J. Wardlaw Milne has good reason to be satisfied that British trade with and in India is amply safeguarded, that is to say, so far as any legislation can compel Indians to help British trade. Whether the last word on the subject remains with the Governor-General who is made the protector of British trade interests or with the people of India trading with Britain and the British will be seen soon enough.

Resist It.

The proposals in the report on commercial safeguards are among the worst in the whole scheme and are worse than the White Paper recommendations. The gist of the proposals is that the Governor-General or the Governors, as the case may be, should have the power, as their special responsibility, to prevent any legislative or administrative measures calculated to discriminate against British trade in India or to discriminate against or penalise British imports into India. The net result of these provisions is that they make it impossible for the Government to give adequate protection to Indian trade and industries against crushing competition with Britain even when such protection is found essential in the interests of India. The proposals will also remove even the pretence of fiscal autonomy that now exists. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact provided for safeguards demonstrably in the interests of India. But no honest man will venture to say that the proposed safeguards are demonstrably or otherwise in Indian interests. And this is how the J. P. Committee honours a pledge when in the words of Mr. MacDonald "it comes to maturity". As regards the naive suggestion of reciprocity between India and Britain, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, rightly says that the suggestion will deceive none in this country. "It is our bitter experience," he adds, "that when the so-called reciprocity comes between a bigger and a smaller partner, it is always the latter that goes to the wall." Speaking of the report as a whole, Mr. Mathuradas, who is in no sense an extremist, believes that "it is as much against the vital interests of the country as it is possible for any Die-Hard to frame." That is quite true, and it is up to Indian businessmen to join the Congress in completely rejecting a scheme so inimical to Indian interests. The safeguards are calculated and designed to perpetuate British exploitation in India without any restriction. It is the duty of the Indian people in general and businessmen in particular to resist such exploitation unitedly. Without strong action of this kind there can be no salvation for the country, economic or political.

Bombay Presidency's Verdict

Apart from the unexpected and unfortunate failure of Mr. K. M. Munshi in the City and of Dr. Abdul Hamid in the Central Division, Bombay Presidency has acquitted itself most creditably in responding to the call of the Congress. Out of the seven candidates put up by the Congress, five have been elected. Mr. Munshi's failure is most regrettable, especially as he loses the seat only by a very few votes. The eyes of all India were on Bombay City in the expectation that it would fully maintain the reputation it had so richly earned during the last five years as the spear-head of the National Movement and exemplar to the rest of the country. Though that expectation has not seemingly been fully realised, it is as well to remember that the majority of votes have been cast in favour of the Congress, even if we exclude those secured by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who also stands for the rejection of the White Paper, and that the majority of Parsi votes in favour of Sir Cowasji Jehangir were secured by him on purely non-political considerations. It can, therefore, be asserted without hesitation that Bombay stands as firmly behind the Congress as ever. Dr. Deshmukh deserves congratulations for the splendid fight that he put up along with Mr. Munshi for vindicating the cause of the country. To Sir Cowasji also we offer our congratulations on his success, and we trust that appreciating the true inwardness of his success and realizing that the mandate of Bombay's voters is for the total rejection of the White Paper, he will work in the Assembly in close co-operation with Congressmen. The verdict of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak, which have returned Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Jedhe, Gadgil and Hosmani, is unmistakable. They stand solidly for the Congress.

Disarmament And Rearmament

The Naval Conversations in London between Japan, America and Britain are reported to be breaking down, and the United States retiring from the negotiations. No one ever believed, after the announcement by the Japanese of their intentions regarding the principle of parity and disarmament by limitation of global tonnage, that the conversations could come to anything. Both the British Prime Minister and American authorities had made it clear that re-armament would start the moment the pretext of managing Japan broke down, and the Treaties of Washington and London were despaired of being salvaged. Japan is adamant on her first declared resolve, and neither America nor Britain can agree to that view without forfeiting every chance to maintain their own position. Japan is, indeed, too distant a foe to alarm Britain, and hostilities with her a most doubtful and remote contingency. But that cannot be so for the other Pacific Power, even after America has surrendered the Philippines to their own people. The United States has a great interest in the Pacific trade and she has interests in China no less important than Japan's. Britain, too, must consider Australia and New Zealand. And even if the present Government of the United Kingdom could be persuaded to abandon the Singapore Naval Base—an unlikely happening,—the menace of Japanese expansion in the Pacific Dominions of Britain will not be diminished, if once she is the undisputed master in the Pacific. In these circumstances, the prospects of an agreed limitation of Naval Armaments are extremely discouraging.

For Japan, the freedom from the Treaty obligation is in itself an objective, not to be despised, even though she may not immediately make use of her freedom. Her position in China is still uncertain, and her ambitions in that quarter unending. Having secured, for the moment, at least, the friendship or benevolent neutrality of the Russians on the northern frontier, Japan would have really a free-hand in carving out China still further, if the British base at Singapore could be scrapped, or if the American Navy in the Pacific could be rendered powerless to obstruct her ambitious march into the heart of Asia. The motives of the Europeans and Americans interested in Chinese independence may not be above a grain of self-interest; but they have not the same natural facilities for swallowing China,—if they were so minded,—as Japan's experience in Korea and Manchuria has shown the latter Power to enjoy. That is why she would like an absolutely free-hand in the Pacific, and that is why the United States object to her getting it. And, while Uncle Sam is willing to act the cat'spaw in this instance, Brother Bull need not show his hand at the Conference Table at all.

In other respects also, the situation regarding international armaments is steadily worsening. The Disarmament Conference is not dead, nor dying, but simply defunct. The nations of the world are paying verbal homage to the desirability of world peace, but they go about it in wondrous ways. Austria after these national insolvencies, demands an equality of status in the matter of possessing armaments! Naturally, those Powers which have been enriched at the expense of Austria would not agree that she should have the means to right herself. Italy, Czecho-Slovakia or Yugoslavia will all find a thousand reasons why Austria should not be given equal opportunity to ruin herself in a race for armaments! Germany of Hitler has been demanding that ever since the Nazis obtained the reins of power, and have even non-co-operated with the League of Nations, like Japan, because the latter would not quite see their side of the shield exclusively. On the other hand America has issued orders, or instructions to her armament firms which, if the report is correct, would mean a new and secret spurt in the race, with the richest and most powerful nation in the world, the most ardent competitor. While the Saar question is still a thorn in the side of France and the League of Nations, while a formal accusation is being levied by Yugoslavia against Hungary for complicity in the Marseilles murder, while trade rivalry and economic nationalism are doing their worst in exhausting Europe and the rest of the civilized world, there can be no hope of any agreement to disarm all round, to disarm substantially and sincerely, to disarm without fear or without frauds, so as to place the peace of the world beyond even the range of provocation.

"SPEED THE PARTING GUEST"

Sir Malcolm Hailey And Autocracy

(By Dr. BHAGWANDAS).

Dame Fortune does not give all her good gifts to any single individual. She gave capacious intellect, brilliant literary faculty, uncommon facility of speech, remarkable command of fine language, great versatility to Sir Malcolm Hailey. She did not give him similar measure of far-sighted soundness of judgment and humanist sympathy for the Indian people. This is a matter for profound regret. Consciously or sub-consciously the need to safeguard short-sighted British interests have influenced his political and semi-political utterances. He has given really good advice to the Colvin School boys at Luck-

(Continued from page 10).

VILLAGE RE-ORGANISATION

The Whole Process From Cultivation Should Be On A Cooperative If Not On A Collective Basis

By K. T. SHAH.
III.

As regards the Resources of the Villages, this article concerns itself only with the material resources. These can be studied under two main divisions: (A. Agricultural Resources proper, and B). Industrial Resources.

A good study already made of the available resources is to be found in Watt's Dictionary of Economic Products of India. The work is in 9 Volumes and very comprehensive, but it was prepared in 1894 and, as such, may be regarded as somewhat out of date To serve as the basis of the Plan however, reference to it would be invaluable. At the same time it may be found worth while to have this most admirable work brought uptodate, as many scientific discoveries and technical improvements have been made since 1894. If advantage is taken of all this progress, village industrial revival would be incredibly facilitated. I have hitherto failed to get either the Merchants' Chamber or even the Swadeshi League even so far interested in such a task as to get a copy of the work in their Libraries, if any. But the new Village Industries Association may easily succeed where others have failed.

Agricultural Resources

A. In agriculture may be included not only cultivation proper, but also forest produce, cattle breeding, dairy produce and the like.

In considering this main resource of Village Life in India, the first question to be considered is whether the main produce raised is in the nature of commercial crops, or in the nature of foodstuffs; and, if the latter, whether they are for immediate consumption in the village, or for sale in the open market. This distinction is necessary inasmuch as the treatment of each village would necessarily differ accordingly, as it is subsisting on a foreign market for realising the value of its produce, or is able to use it itself.

Of the "commercial crops," the chief categories are: cotton, jute, tobacco, oil-seeds, and, to some extent, wheat, rice and sugar as well. A portion of these may, perhaps, be retained in the village itself, but mainly these are for distant markets, whether Indian or foreign.

Grouping Villages

Inasmuch as all Industries are ultimately founded on some produce of the land, the question is worth while considering whether large scale mechanised industries also may not be organised in rural parts. The problem, very severe for other parts, of labour and raw materials, will cause no difficulty for Indian villages if only they were organised on some suitable plan, with due regard to their resources and possibilities. Single villages may not suffice by themselves to provide enough raw material for such purposes, but groups of villages or districts may easily be found to give sufficiency of labour supply and raw material for this purpose. Even if the raw material is not utilised for large scale mechanised industries, it may still be utilisable in re-organised cottage industries of the same kind, where improved tools or even small-scale decentralised machinery might be profitably employed.

Co-operative enterprise has never entered the field of production proper in this country, so we cannot speak of its potentialities confidently. From the outset it has been applied at the wrong end. Better credit is no solution for more and better distributed production of new wealth, which alone can really improve the lot of the peasant. Proper co-operative organisation in the Indian village, or groups of villages, may help substantially (a) to industrialise the whole country simultaneously and rapidly; (b) to relieve the soil of the pressure of surplus population; (c) to prevent the growth of the grave social problem, implied in the single world Capitalism, which is already threatening to inflict India.

The co-operative production on such a scale will of course differ in different parts of the country, according to (a) the conditions of land tenure; (b) the nature of the crops; (c) the availability of the market. But if the serious social problem implicit in growing capitalism is to be avoided, an effort in this direction,—whether for Cottage industry or for Factory industry—is worth making. Organisers of the new scheme must do their utmost to prevent the virus of Capitalism transplanting itself on the village soil, and in village industry.

In considering this problem, it may not be altogether erroneous to approach it as though we were considering, not single villages as units, but groups of villages, and then, to the units so selected should be looked upon as single factories.

Agricultural Industries

Apart from the commercial crops, agriculture for food and other accessory products of the farm is capable of considerable improvement if only proper organisation is developed and attention paid. Along with agriculture, dairying is an obvious industry that can be easily developed, if required, even on the scale of supplying distant markets. The most famous and all the most considerable quantities of Ghee consumed on this side are imported by large cities and exported to foreign Continents from rural parts. The possibilities of dairying industry, therefore, have yet to be exploited.

Horticulture, i.e., market gardening for raising vegetables, fruits and flowers, may become another commercial crop, not yet sufficiently attended to, which may have infinite possibilities of monetary return. Especially will this be true in villages situate within easy distance from great centres of population, like Bombay or Calcutta, where such products may have a ready and effective demand. Instances are even to-day found in villages near about Bombay where such market gardening has become extremely remunera-

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

WORK OUTSIDE COUNCILS.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has done well to give a timely word of caution to Congress workers and its new Assembly members not to be carried away by the splendid victories they have won at the elections. He rightly warns them that their success at the polls has laid double responsibility on their shoulders and particularly on those of the elected members. "The success in elections," he says, "will easily be turned into failure if it is not backed up by work in the country." And in this work the elected members themselves should take an active part. Only then can they maintain lasting influence in their constituencies and make that influence felt in the Legislature. They should particularly strive to enlist all the voters to be members of the reorganised Congress Committees so that there will be no dual responsibility of the elected members to the Congress on the one hand and the voters on the other.

BETRAYAL OF ADEN.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee finds Aden useful to the British Government in various ways, and so it coolly proposes that the civil administration of the Settlement should be transferred to that Government. It is nothing to the Committee that the proposal is a glaring injustice to India, who did most to acquire and develop the Settlement at a huge cost. The advantage of the proposed transfer to Britain is, of course, patent, as is also the advantage to the Empire. But that is hardly a justification for an act of downright expropriation.

FLIMSY ARGUMENTS.

The grounds urged for the transfer are of the flimsiest character. It is urged that Aden is so remote from India and it is difficult to merge it satisfactorily in a new Federation. But Aden is even more remote from Britain and has much fewer contacts with her. And it is sheer nonsense to say that it is easier for Britain than the Indian Federation to administer it. It is easier for Britain only if the interests and sentiments of the people concerned are wholly to be ignored. While the Committee admits that the Indian community in the Settlement is unreservedly opposed to its transfer, it ventures the remark that the Arab population there favours it. We challenge the truth of that remark. The local Arabs and Indians alike have time and again condemned the proposed transfer. If there is any doubt about it, let the question be decided by a referendum on the subject of transfer.

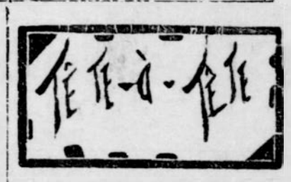
POVERTY, THE BADGE.

The Parsi tourists who returned to India on Wednesday after a four months' world tour had naturally many interesting impressions abroad. But what struck one of them most was, as he said to our representative, that he did not find any other country in the whole world poorer than India. India was not so poor on the eve of British rule in India, for if she were, she would not have attracted so many foreign Western traders to her shores. It was Dadabhoy Naoroji that fully exposed the "poverty and unBritish rule in India" in his famous book bearing that very title. British domination still continues with all that it implies. The tourist also said that, wherever they went, the people wondered that India with her teeming millions and her ancient civilisation should still be struggling for freedom. Will may they wonder, but they will not wonder long.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Communalists' Collapse

A remarkable and very significant feature of the election results has been the collapse of communalists in more than one province. Although few Mussalmans contested the elections on the Congress ticket, the All-India Moslem Conference, that "sanctum sanctorum" of reaction and retrogression has been practically repudiated at the polls by reason of the series of reverses it has sustained at the hands of Nationalist-minded Mussalmans. In the Punjab, Khan Bahadur Haji Rahim Baksh, the Secretary of the All-India Moslem Conference, has been worsted as also Captain Mullick Mumtaz Khan Tiwana both in constituencies regarded as the stronghold of Sir Fazle Hussain and Sir Feroz Khan Noon. In the United Provinces such notable representatives of the Moslem Conference as Sir Wazir Hasan, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan and Kunwar Ismail Ali Khan have been badly defeated. In Bihar Moulvi Shafi Daudi's expectation of a walk-over has been sadly belied and it took him all his resources to succeed against a candidate like Mr. Hamid Khan. It may now be safely asserted that if a better candidate had been selected Moulvi Saheb would have been at the bottom of the polls. In Hindu constituencies except in Bengal and in the Punjab, Pandit Malaviya's candidates have been defeated "en bloc" and the Hindu Sabha leaders have been practically discomfited. The defeat of Dr. Moonje by a thumping majority by Mr. Abhayankar, the Congress candidate, and the forfeiture of security of Babu Jagat Narayan Lal, the General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, taken together with the collapse of the Moslem communalists, can have but one meaning, that the country is sick of vapid communalism, that its heart is sound and that the recent phaze of communal hysteria is passing away. The triumph of Congress principles all over the country is a happy augury for the future.—"Searchlight".



The Government of India threaten to sell the plots of land in New Delhi which they had originally reserved for the use of the Princes, but which the latter have not so far fully utilised.

A couple of crores in loans judiciously advanced to some of the Princes, who suffer from palace-building mania, but who, for want of funds, cannot indulge freely in their pet pastime, should help to solve the problem.

* * * *

Since the resources of the States to the full are always open to mortgage in such loan transactions—as shown times out of number in the Government of India's own dealings with some of the Princes—the Government stand no risk at all, should debtor States fail to make good the loans.

* * * *

The Old Lady of Bori Bunder in trying to whip up support to the J.P.C. proposals warns Indians that any flat rejection of the scheme "would be playing directly into the hands of the die-hards in England, who are out to wreck anything beyond Provincial Autonomy."

If that is all they are bent on wrecking, they may well be left to do their worst, since they will be merely tilting at the windmills.

* * * *

Again the warning comes from her that "to look for the early appearance of Labour Government willing to give India much more than she is now offered is to lean on a broken reed."

The somnolent Old Lady is utterly oblivious of the fact that India ceased to look in that direction more than a decade ago.

* * * *

There is, therefore, no question of India leaning on any "broken reed," be it British or Kamschatkan. She is determined to stand on her own legs.

* * * *

In addition to the two Houses, which all the major provinces of India are to be provided with, the J.P.C. have generously proposed to set up one more—the Star Chamber, under the direct supervision and control of the Governor.

* * * *

British Liberals have announced that they will oppose all attempts to wreck the new Indian reforms bill.

Our far-seeing Indian Liberals had made up their minds more than a decade ago to take up that very course. They don't like to be forestalled by anybody in their zeal for Liberalism.

* * * *

Believe it or not—the late Mr. Jamshedji Nassarwanji Tata, the illustrious industrialist, who passed away just three decades ago, figures as a voter in the Assembly Electoral Roll of this City. So does his son, the late Sir Dorab Tata, along with a good many others, who bade bood-bye to this mundane world years ago.

* * * *

Scandalous, eh? But not more scandalous than the appearance of another voter's name thrice—yes thrice—on one and the same page! If you have any doubt just run your eyes through the list of "Shirurs" in the Roll.

* * * *

And the additional fun of it is that this Mr. "Shirur," who is singled out for such exceptional honour, is no longer a resident of Bombay, having removed himself to Bangalore some years past!

* * * *

The Collector and his staff, who were responsible for the compilation of the Roll, cannot, of course, be blamed. They were too busy copying the voluminous musty documents forwarded by the Incom-Tax and other Government offices, to bother about their accuracy.

* * * *

Nor can you hold the Income-Tax officialdom to account, for that was too engrossed in spreading the net for all fry, small and big, to bother about the insignificant point whether the fry was dead or alive.

Or, was it perhaps that the names of departed citizens were deliberately included in the roll, with a view to ascertain whether the dead really communicate with living, as repeatedly claimed by modern spiritualists, like Mr. Rishi?

* * * *

"Oh, doctor," moaned the young man, "I feel awful I can't eat, can't sleep can't concentrate on play of any kind and work's a positive nightmare What do you prescribe?"

"Propose to the girl and get it over," was the reply.

'There Can Be No Amendments To W.P. Disease'

—MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Disappointing, Retrograde And Reactionary Document

Chorus Of Condemnation By Bombay Business And Political Circles

The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Commmittee on Indian Reforms is the most disappointing, retrograde and reactionary document that ever saw the light of day in India, is the general opinion prevailing in the political and business circles of Bombay.

The Report instead of being an improvement of the White Paper Scheme, goes back on it on several subjects and while the White Paper, itself was not acceptable to India, a more reactionary scheme would never even be touched by Indians.

Like A Disease.

"It is like a disease and there can be no half remedies for it. There cannot be amendments. The disease must be completely cured and that is by the removal of the disease. In the same way there can be no amendments to the White Paper disease. Relief can be obtained by only one way and that is by the complete removal of the disease."

The above is the gist of the opinion of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, members of the Working Committee of the Congress.

Almost all the Congress leaders in the city, (there are no less than four members of the Working Committee, besides members of the Parliamentary Board) refuse to make any statement on the Report of the J.P.C. They say that there is nothing that could be said about the Report. According to them, they are bound by the resolution of the Congress that the only constitution acceptable to India would be the one, accepted by a Constituent Assembly.

Liberal leaders, who were interviewed by our representative are not prepared to say anything on the Report at present, as they have not yet studied the Report

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who recently returned from England said that he was of the same opinion regarding the Report as he was a few days ago. He said then, that the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Report in certain respects were "more retrograde than the White Paper proposals and therefore it is imperative that all political parties in India should combine to make it clear to the British public that the proposed Constitution is not acceptable to India".

ADMINISTRATIVE TROUBLES AHEAD

Ex-Bihar Govt. Member Visualises Deadlocks Under New Scheme

PATNA, Nov. 22.

A former member of the executive council of Bihar and Orissa in an interview to the Associated Press said:—

"Any opinion expressed within a few hours of publication of the officially supplied summary of the contents of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and before careful study of the report itself, which covers nearly three hundred pages, is likely to be subject to error and I therefore refrain from expressing any view of the details of the proposed constitution.

It seems, however, from a passage in the Committee's report, that the authors of the scheme are themselves fully aware that the Constitution they have recommended to Parliament is not likely to be acceptable even to the comparatively less advanced public in India, for they write.—

GOVTS. OVERPOWERING STRENGTH

"We recognise that even moderate opinion in India has advocated and hoped for a simpler and more sweeping transfer of power than we have felt able to recommend". In view of this frank avowal on the part of the Parliamentary Committee themselves, it will be idle to attempt to characterise or criticise the details of the suggested scheme at this stage. The only question at present is whether the proposals of the Committee, if enacted by Parliament, are likely to be worked by any large section of people in the country.

Judging by past experience and in light of the stern realities of life obtaining at present, namely the overpowering strength of the Government and the helplessness of the vast bulk of the people, the scheme, probably, will be worked by several classes and communities to whom its rejection in the sense of its boycott is neither possible nor feasible in the circumstances. One thing, however, is absolutely clear, that there is little prospect of its smooth working. Even the classes and communities which may be compelled by circumstances to work it are lacking the genuine goodwill and sincere determination to make its working a success. Such goodwill and sincere devotion is not at all likely to be forthcoming because of the deep distrust and unjustifiable suspicion of the Indian people permeating the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations.

DEADLOCKS AHEAD

And though, in the early years of the introduction of the proposed Reforms, there may be no appreciable difficulty, yet, administrative troubles and legislative deadlocks are bound to arise before long, leading to constant friction between the Governor and the Ministry or between the executive and the legislature. If these anticipations turn out to be well-founded, then it is clear that the solution offered by the Committee will have failed to achieve the desired result. For my part, I fear the country will have to embark before long on a keener and more intense constitutional struggle for its economic and political freedom than it has done so far".—A. P.

MORE RETROGRADE THAN W. P. PROPOSALS

How Bihar Looks At J. P. C. Report

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Nov. 22.

The report of the Joint Committee was issued here this morning.

Judging from the reception accorded to it in political circles, opinion is strong that the Committee's recommendations make the reactionary proposals of the White Paper even more retrograde. In the Congress circles, the view taken is that, there is nothing in the recommendations to alter Congress policy regarding the proposed constitution. Even in the more moderate circles the opinion entertained, seems to be that while the country cannot help working the new constitution, it cannot be worked with goodwill and the underlying motive of those called upon, will be to show the defects of the constitution.

"DEMOCRACY FINISHED AT CENTRE"

No Peace & Contentment To India, Says P. N. Sapru

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

In an interview to the "United Press" Mr. Prakash Narain Sapru, Member of the Council of State, said, "It is impossible to support the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

It is open to Government to impose this constitution on India but they should be left under no delusion in regard to it. It will not bring peace, contentment and prosperity to India. It will not improve the constitution and the nationalists will find themselves isolated in the Central Legislature. The Constitution finishes Democracy at the Centre. It is calculated to establish one Party State at the Centre".—United Press.

MALAVIYA TOO SICK TO GIVE OPINION

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

Pandit Malaviya is too sick to give any opinion on the Joint Select Committee Report.

Pandit Govind Malaviya told the press men that Pandit Malaviya was so ill that he would not be allowed to see any copy of the Select Committee Report until he recovered completely.—United Press.

TREATED WITH SCANT COURTESY

J. P. C. Report More Reactionary Than W. P. Says Round Tabler

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, a Round Tabler interviewed by the United Press on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report said:

"The Select Committee Report is more reactionary than the White Paper. The Joint Memorandum submitted to the Select Committee had been treated with very scant courtesy. He stood by that Memorandum." Dr. Khan was of opinion that the Report had made the task of the co-operators in India more difficult and "almost desperate" situation had arisen.

Dr. Khan was glad at the present elections as they were calculated to exercise a sobering effect. He is issuing a fuller and more exhaustive statement tomorrow.—United Press.

REVIVE DYING VILLAGES

Mere Changes In Constitutional Machinery Will Not Help Us, Says Tagore

SANTINIKETAN, Nov. 22.

Interviewed by the "United Press" about the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said that he had no interest in artificial political adjustments and he did not believe that Swaraj could be achieved merely by changes in constitutional machinery.

The Poet is definite in his opinion that the immediate problem before the country was firstly the problem of uniting the different provinces and communities and fostering in them the mutual feelings of sympathy and fellowship and secondly of reviving the dying villages, where truly the nation lived.

The best way of achieving the National Goal was, concluded the Poet, re-kindling the lamp of life, in villages, which he characterised as the vital centres of Indian Civilisation.—United Press.

"Not Acceptable To Indian Commerce"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Interviewed by the "United Press" about the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report Mr. A. L. Ojha, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce said:—

"I cannot help observing that the Report, as a cursory glance is a document that cannot satisfy the aspirations of any section of people in this country. Unacceptable as the White Paper was to the Indian public, the opinion on the present Report seems worse in several respects. In their anxiety to help the British Commercial and Industrial interests the proposals have been made, which can under no circumstances, be acceptable, considering their adverse effects on the commercial and industrial development in this country".—United Press.

LAHIRI CHOWDHURY ELECTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chowdhury (Sitting member) has been elected to the Assembly from the Bengal Landholders Constituency, by 295 votes against Mr. N. K. Duhria who secured 143 votes.—A. P.

TRAVESTY OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Report Is Based On Selfishness And Distrust

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

In an editorial article under the caption "J.P.C. Fiasco" the "Hindustan Times" calls the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee an extended edition of the White Paper scheme containing the provisions of autocracy that nullify the pledges of Responsible Government since the assumption of the Government in this country by the Crown. All commitments of Britain in India have been wiped out in favour of the system that rests on the assertion of racial suzerainty.

Maintaining that the present system of Government is far better than the J.P.C. scheme, the paper refers to the commercial safeguards and says: "Thwarted on all sides in her commercial aggrandizement, England appar-

(Continued on page 10.)

MIXED RECEPTION

Long Summaries Of Report Featured In British Press

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Several hundred copies of the report were sold immediately after the publication. An official of the Stationery Office opined that it would undoubtedly be a good seller.

Long summaries of the recommendations are featured by all the morning newspapers, while leading articles have been published throughout the country.

Apart from the rightwing Conservatives and the "Daily Herald", which are critical, from differing standpoint it is generally agreed that the report is a statesman-like document of great weight and authority.

Newspaper Comments.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares the report will rank as one great State document of all time. The paper says the differences in view will continue to find expression, but the Select Committee has ensured that opinion shall be informed. Its sincere belief is that upon the foundations planned a firm and enduring structure can be laid and will carry conviction to millions who have awaited its verdict.

The "Times", while reserving more considered judgment on the details until later, says the first impression is the immense weight of authority behind the Report. The paper points out in this connection that apart from the rightwing Conservatives and Socialists, who approximately balance the whole of the rest of the Committee, including all those hitherto uncommitted statesmen—Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Derby, and Marquis of Zetland—support the Report.

The second impression is that the main principles of Government's draft scheme has stood a peculiarly searching test.

The provincial autonomy stands as a matter of course, the conception of the All-India Federation stands also and with it, subject to certain large and recognised reservations, the principle of Responsible Government at the Centre.

Great Opportunity Missed

The "Daily Herald" declaring that a great opportunity has been missed says the proposals have been shot through with timidity and distrust. Political sagacity required an endeavour to find between the White Paper and the demands of the Indian representatives such a middle course as would lead to an honorable settlement. That was, throughout, the objective of the Labour Members of the Select Committee. If their draft had been accepted, the effect in India would have been remarkable. Such a constitution would have been accepted and worked with enthusiasm.

The "Morning Post" declares that the proposals confirm the worst fears of the Conservatives throughout the country. The paper condemns "the spirit of defeatism" pervading in the report, and its suggestion is that the British are aliens in India and have no right for the full partnership in its Government. Further it says that the report has been redeemed to some extent due to the energetic and sustained protests of Lord Salisbury and his small band of colleagues, who had taken that line more in consonance with the spirit of traditions of Britain. To him, and Sir Reginald Craddock and those who think with them Britain owes profound gratitude for the courage and logic with which they have stated the case against the policy of barely veiled surrender.

The "Manchester Guardian" declares that the proposals for an All-India Federation and the wide extension of responsible Government are not merely unshaken, but their rightness and necessity are positively confirmed.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 5.)

Conference should be convened of leading politicians and businessmen. This task may well be done by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, in collaboration with Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

UNFAIR & INIQUITIOUS

Merchants' Chamber President's Indictment

Mr. Mathradas Vissonji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, interviewed by our representative said:—

The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee is one of the most disappointing documents we have come across in the history of this country. The White Paper was a sufficiently retrograde and reactionary document, but the Report of the J. P. C. even improves upon it by being more reactionary and retrograde.

PREPOSTEROUS

It is preposterous that Bicameral Legislatures should have been seriously suggested for Provinces of Bombay and Madras, two of the foremost Provinces in the country, where at least development of democratic institutions could have been allowed to have its full scope. I have never been in favour of Bicameral Legislatures, even where they were suggested in the White Paper, as they are mainly meant for throttling the public voice.

SINISTER PROPOSAL

Coming upon the Bicameral Legislatures there is a sinister proposal, viz., indirect elections to the Lower House of the Federal Legislature. This proposal is obviously intended to strike at the very root of foremost popular political parties and to assure that the Federal House shall not have the real representatives of the people.

THOSE SAFEGUARDS

Provincial autonomy has also been whittled down, while responsibility at the Centre is so only in name, and is, if I may say so, a hypnotical shibboleth which will not deceive anybody in this country.

As a businessman I was naturally interested to see whether there would be any improvement with regard to the so-called "safeguards" provided for in the White Paper. Unfortunately, here also there has been a change for the worse, and the "safeguards" have all been provided in the interests of British trade and industry without giving any thought to their effect on Indian trade and industry. It was of the clauses of the Pact entered into between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin that the safeguards should be demonstrably in the interests of India.

AGAINST INDIAN INTERESTS

Here, on the contrary, safeguards have all been designed in the interests of British trade and industry. As a matter of fact, the Fiscal Autonomy convention is now dead and buried, and the Governor-General has got powers to prevent any measures, legislative or administrative, which would directly or indirectly expose British goods imported into India to any discriminatory or penal treatment. Not only that but no discrimination will be possible against British commercial interests trading in India. No discrimination will be possoble against British Companies or firms incorporated in the United Kingdom or to be incorporated, nor can any protection be afforded to Indian shipping which would be discriminatory to British shipping. In short, the Report of the J. P. C. is as much against the vital interests of the country as it is possible for any die-hard to frame.

SHAM OF RECIPROCITY

I do not believe that the clauses with regard to reciprocity will decieve anybody in this country. They are put forward as if they would provide an assurance to the Indian commercial and industrial public regarding the safeguarding of their interests, but it is is our bitter experience that when the so-called reciprocity comes up between a bigger and smaller partner, it is always the latter that goes to the wall.

TRANSFER OF ADEN

In conclusion, I should like to refer to the proposal to transfer Aden from the Government of India to His Majesty's Government. This transfer, if I may so put it, is symbolical of the whole Report, of unfairness of inequity and a breach of solemn and sacred promises. Time after time, we were assured that Aden would never be transferred from the Government of India, or for the matter of that, from the Government of Bombay. In spite of that it was transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India; and now our worst apprehensions have been realised in that it is proposed to be transferred to the control of the British Government.

SUGGESTIONS TO RAJEN BABU

I should, however, like to suggest that, looking to the gravity and seriousness of the issues, a

(Continued in Col. 4).

"Great Advance On Road To Self-Government"

Several M.Ps. Welcome J. P. C. Report, While L.G. And Churchill Reserve Comments Until After Careful Perusal

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Sir J. Wardlaw Milne (Con.) interviewed by Reuter on the J. P. C. Report said that it was a document of the utmost importance both to India and Britain. It was the result not only of eighteen months intensive work, consultation and discussions but also a study of all that had gone before, particularly the work of the Simon Commission, conferring new responsibilities upon India's public men, placing upon them the onus of proving themselves thoroughly capable of undertaking tasks requiring courage, judgment, and statesmanship.

The report, he said makes the continuation of the high standard of administration carried on both by Europeans and Indians even more vital for the future prosperity of India.

Continuing Sir Wardlaw Milne adds that the report lays down the scheme of Federation on the lines embracing all India which, with the help of men goodwill and co-operation of the ruling princes should provide a sound and stable Government capable of dealing with the Indian problems as a whole.

The question of British trade with and in India has been amply safeguarded, while the security of the minorities, racial and religious, was fully provided for.

The scheme marked a great advance on the road to the self-government of India as an integral part of the Empire. Its success depended on the willing co-operation of all those upon whom the new call to the national service would be made.

Concluding, Sir Wardlaw Milne said that he believed the scheme would provide a solution capable of bringing peace and contentment to India.

White Paper Reinforced

Sir Edward Campbell, Secretary to the Conservative India Committee, when interviewed by Reuter, said he was very pleased to see the various recommendations safeguard the position of the police and expressed the opinion that it should allay any reasonable anxiety in that regard.

He thought the report reinforced the White Paper proposals where desirable, and believed it would command the support of the great majority of responsible Europeans in India.

Mr. Lloyd George when interviewed by Reuter declined to comment on the Report of the Select Committee until he read it most fully and carefully.

Mr. Churchill also declined to say anything until he read the report right through.

Earl Winterton, (con.) did not think it necessary for him to say anything at present.

Mr. Isaac Foot (Nat. Lib.) when interviewed by Reuter said that the Liberal representatives of the Select Committee, Lord Reading, Lord Lothian and himself broadly speaking stood for the policy of the White Paper as was revealed by the records.

They differed from the majority of the Committee in one important particular, namely, they opposed the change in the election to the Lower House central Government from direct to indirect. They regarded this change as of outstanding importance, and their opposition to it would be expressed on all occasions open to them.

Substantial Change

They feared this substantial change would occasion grave disappointment to India, but generally speaking they stood by the proposals, and the whole resources of the Liberal Party in the House and the country could be relied upon to carry through what on the whole was an immense advance in the Indian self-government.—(Reuters Extra Special).

PRIVATE MEMBERS' TIME

Motion Carried By Large Majority In Commons

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The House of Commons by 224 votes to 62 carried the motion to take private members' time.

Prior to the vote Col. Wedgwood suggested that the House should await the result of Indian Assembly elections before robbing the private members and the country of the opportunity for criticism.

Sir Basil Peto, Sir Achibald Sinclair, Col. Gretton and others opposed the motion.

Mr. Baldwin replying reminded Mr. Churchill that he had been associated with him in depriving private members of their time, and said the House had been made acquainted to the N-th degree with the problems to be dealt with in the India Bill.

It was impossible to say how long the Bill would require. He expressed the opinion the figure of 300 clauses mentioned by the Premier is probably within hundred one way or another." All knew that it was going to be long, and was no more important than the Bill that was ever debated in the House.—Reuter.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 22.

It is learnt that it is Government's intention to give full effect to the Select Committee's recommendations in the new bill, text of which is being issued at the end of January.

The second reading will be taken up early in February.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH INDIA

Goodwill Not Bought By Surrender Of Safeguards, Says N. Chamberlain

LONDON, Nov. 21.

"Nobody would suggest we buy the goodwill of India by surrendering the safeguards which we believed necessary for her safety and good Government, or for the capital which we invested in India, or for the rights of our own countrymen who devoted themselves to her service, thus declared Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a speech at Manchester dealing with the Select Committee Report.

But he said the idea that Britain should dictate to India her fiscal policy or force her trade with Britain against her will could not bear examination.—Reuter.

"AFFRONT TO INDIA"

Punjab Press Condemns It With One Voice

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has been received here with a great disappointment. The Nationalist papers condemn it as most reactionary with one voice.

The "Tribune" writes:—"The Committee rejected even the very modest suggestions contained in the Joint Memorandum of so-called British Indian Delegation. The duty of all political parties in India is perfectly clear. A similar insult to the people of Ireland did not take long to show that the statute was not worth the Paper on which it was printed. The British Government had to repeal that Act within a few months and replace it by a Treaty with Ireland. The same will happen in case of India, if her political leaders react properly to the challenge which the Joint Select Committee has thrown upon the country."

SURRENDER TO DIEHARDISM

The "Milap" says:—"The report has neither done justice to the Britishers nor to the Indians. It has rather darkened the future of both the countries. It is a confirmation of the White Paper proposals which were vehemently condemned by the Indians".

The "Vir Bharat" says.—"Far from improving the White Paper the Report has made it more rigid and reactionary. It is a clear surrender to Diehardism".

"AFFRONT TO INDIA"

The "Pratap" says:—"The Report is a clear affront to India and a hopeless disappointment to those who were trampling down public opinion and co-operated with the Government in various stages".—United Press.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Death has occurred of Sir Frederick Lely.

Death has been announced of Sir James Begbie.

Asaf Ali's Victory

VINDICATION OF JOINT ELECTORATES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The victory of Mr. Asaf Ali, so near and dear to us, is the victory of Joint Electorates, the triumph of Indian nationalism the real foundation of which was laid ages ago by the great Akbar, the grand father of the builders of Indian nation. All credit to the worthy citizens of the Imperial City. I heartily congratulate Mr. Asaf Ali and hope his marvellous success, so close at hand, would produce rejuvenescence and the much needed transformation among the Rajasthanis.—Yours, etc.,

JAMALUDDIN MAKHMOOR

Ajmere Nov. 20.

Vile Parle Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the article appearing in your to-day's issue under the signature "Pro-Bono-Publico" I am inclined to propose the following team for the ensuing municipal election and I hope the majority of voters will agree with me.

1 Mr. Pardhy:—An engineer and a green old man of Vile Parle.

2. Mr. Deo:—An educational expert.

3. Mr. G. R. Desai:—An able ex-president and a pleader.

4. Mr. R. N. Mehta:—A financier.

5 Mr Bhagwat:—A scholar with ability abhorring canvassing.

6 & 7. Messrs. Dixit and Misquita:—Experienced in municipal affairs and in touch with the same since the days of the Notified Area Committee.

Out of the remaining candidates some have yet to learn the ways of the world, some have proved failure and others are out of date. However, let me make it clear that I have excluded Mr. Gokulbhai from the team as he is best fitted for other very important matters of the Presidency such as Council elections etc, and not for local affairs.—Yours, etc.

N. R. H.

Vile Parle Nov. 22.

Jay Walkers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In reference to the propaganda calling on pedestrians to confine themselves to foot-paths, started by the Western India Automobile Association under the protection of the Commissioner of Police, may I request the Secretary of the Association and the Commissioner, who is also a Corporator, first of all to turn their attention to stop the activities of the Roads Department of the Municipality under the name of weather frames and stall boards.

The fees collected for these, particularly for stall boards from the shop-owners all over the island for their encroachments on footpaths run into thousands of rupees, annually. This should be stopped at once and the pedestrian should first have the footpath cleared for him of all obstructions.

Similarly the Encroachment Department, instead of doing their work systematically and with the object of keeping the streets clear for pedestrian traffic, avoid crowded thoroughfares like Chira Bazar area (Girgaum Road) run about less crowded localities. Look at last year's Municipal Administration Report. The Municipality ought to be ashamed to gloat over an income of Rs 60,000 from this source. This also ought to be stopped together with the licensing of hawkers to sit on footpaths.

We are now in the days of the motor car and not the bullock cart and for this reason at various fairs held all over the city at various seasons footpaths should never be let by Municipality for stalls. The old order must change.

Perhaps to avoid being called an encroachment the shopkeepers for their extended stall boards take slanting support from their plinths and not vertical support from footpaths.

Similarly tramway posts, telegraph posts, telephone posts' post boxes, electricity main boxes and other obstructions such as Police chowkies should occupy the footpath where absolutely unavoidable. The sanction of residents of the locality should first be obtained and should not be left to the sweet will of a municipal officer.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Bombay Girni Kamgar Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read an announcement in the press that a managing committee of the Girni Kamgar Union will be holding its meeting in the G. I. P. Rly. Office, Shete Building, Parel. We have to inform the public and the members of the G. K. U. that according to the resolution of my committee which met in the Union's office at the Batatawala Mansion, Lalbaug on Tuesday last at 9 p.m. the above announcement is absolutely unauthorised. Mr. Abdul Majid and Mr. R. S. Nimkar are no longer the President and General Secretary respectively of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. So long as we have not accepted the decision of the A. I. T. U. C. about amalgamating the two sections, the above announcement can only be taken as an indication of an impatient policy.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. KANUKALE,
President.
G. L. KANDALKAR,
General Secretary.

TRAVESTY OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

(Continued From Page 9)

ently wishes to stabilise her position in India and to convert this country into permanent dependency."

The paper concludes: "The whole conception is a travesty of responsible Government; the Report is based on selfishness and malignant distrust; it is a violation of the principle of the Government by consent. If it is forced on us we shall have to bear it, but imposed settlements never last."

Mockery Reduced To Farce

"The National Call" says: "Mockery has been reduced to farce. The mountain of promises contained in the famous declaration of Lord Irwin of November 1929, has yielded a mouse in the form of the present Report. While the Congress is not prepared to look at it, we have no doubt that patriotic opinion throughout the country will have no hesitation to reject it."—United Press.

---

sented mostly by the leading men of the 'guilds,' the 'biradaris,' went to the palace of Ramnagar, after the demise of the late Maharaja, to welcome (in the old days it would have been "to approve of and confirm") the accession of the new Maharaja to the 'gaddi,' and express our pleasure thereat; and in speaking our words of satisfaction we referred to the ancient tradition that "the 'raja' should be 'praja-bhakta' and the 'praja' should be 'raja-bhakta,' and both should be 'dharma-bhakta," i.e., the king should be loyal to the people, the people should be loyal to the king, and both should be loyal to the Dharma—Law; and the new Maharaja, in his reply, expressed his allegiance to that tradition, and recognised that that was the one way "to bring heaven to earth," to convert 'prithvi' into 'svarga.'

Present Conditions.

It is because those high traditions have been flouted that India has come to its present pass and the "autocrats" have become "the obedient servants" of the British-Indian bureaucracy. The bureaucrats advise the keeping up of the principle of 'autocracy.' But the results of the practice thereof are patent in the cases of the depositions (made by those same bureaucrats) of the chiefs of Indore, Bharatpur, Nabha and many others, which have occurred within only the last two decades, not to mention older ones.

It is true that in the present conditions, the ruler of an Indian State cannot afford to quarrel with the concrete embodiments, viz: "the officials on the spot," of that abstract entity, "the paramount power." But even less can they afford to quarrel with their own people. The only way for them to avoid the devil on the one hand and the deep sea on the other, is to achieve in their own persons 'purity of moral character' in the first place (refraining studiously from "the ten vices born of lust, and the eight born of anger," which the ancient lawgivers enumerate in their warnings to rulers), and secondly, adequate 'knowledge' of the human affairs; thirdly, they should confirm and ensure the permanence of these, viz: pure 'morals' and adequate 'knowledge,' by surrounding themselves with good and wise counsellors. They should avoid autocracy and all advice to behave autocratically like veritable poison. This is the ancient rule laid down for rulers by the great old 'Smritis'; and essentially the same advice has been given to them by the Congress in modern terms by its resolution passed some years ago, which has been recently republished in the papers at the instance of the President of the Congress.

"Parthian Shot."

If the heads of Indian States are morally pure and intellectually well-informed and surrounded by counsellors, who are trusted by their people, incarnations of the 'paramount' power will have no occasion to depose them, and their people and themselves will be happy. They would be able to avoid quarrelling with the British-Indian officials, and at the same time also avoid going out of their way to say things, which their own hearts must disapprove of, against their own people and their sincerest friends like the Congress, in the vain hope of pleasing their gubernatorial guests, who advise retrenchment and cause enormous expenses on hospitality for themselves. They should beware of such advice as has been given by Sir Malcolm Hailey, which only reminds one of Tulsidas's verse: "Maratihu ber kataka samhara." In less poetical language, such parting advice may be called a "Parthian shot" at India, struggling to regain her lost Swa-raj.

PATNA CABINET TO MEET

To Consider J. P. C. Report

PATNA, Nov. 22.

It is understood that the Local Government are taking the earliest opportunity to discuss the report of the Joint Select Committee.

A joint Cabinet meeting of Executive Councillors and Ministers will be held for the purpose at the Government House on November 25. Members of the Government are informally meeting the Governor to-morrow in this connection.—A. P.

UNWORTHY OFFER

ALLHABAD, Nov. 22.

"The Leader" commenting on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report declares:—

"The scheme is unworthy of England to offer and India to accept". The paper says: "Far from appeasing the unrest and allaying discontent, they will further aggravate the existing unhappy conditions alienate Indian opinion and greatly intensify the present acute and widespread discontent. The scheme is full of defects, reactionary and objectionable features, so glaring as to make it entirely unacceptable. The paper prefers the present constitution for a few years longer and would wait for reforms real and substantial rather than be compelled to swallow the new constitution.—A. P.

ABDULLA HAROON AND RESERVE BANK

It is understood the Haji Abdulla Haroon M.L.A. has been offered a directorship of the Reserve Bank.

If Mr. Haroon decided to accept the offer, he will have to resign the membership of the Assembly.

DELHI BREADS DEADLOCK

(Continued from Page 1

social well-being of the people and further for exposing the fundamental weakness of the Constitution itself, particularly the dyarchical form of Government at the Centre so as to secure early revision of the Constitution if not improvements in the India Bill through the forthcoming Parliamentary discussions.

Those who hold this view are of opinion that the Indian condemnation of the Report is prompted by the consideration that the Labour Government is likely to come into power in the near future.

BILL READY.

It seems that the Reforms Bill, based entirely on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report is already ready, at the India Office and that His Majesty's Government would back it with all its strength with a view to see it enacted by the middle of the Summer of 1935.

WHAT REJECTION MEANS?

Press opinions hitherto received appear to have caused disappointment in Government circles, especially as even the journals, which are not of Congress persuasion, have condemned the Report wholesale, and have advised its rejection.

But the point that continues to be of interest here is: "What is meant by rejection?" The Government themselves think that it is not intended to imply that the new Constitution should be boycotted, but only that the Constitution is being introduced without the consent of the Indian public opinion. At the same time the authorities here seem anxious that Congressmen and Liberals should not advocate deliberate defiance of the Constitution with a view to create deadlocks and thereby wreck the Constitution.

MUSLIMS DISAPPOINTED.

The fact that the Muslim Conference Quarters are silent and have not expressed themselves as yet is interpreted here to mean that they too are disappointed over the plan for Provincial Autonomy. Indeed some Muslim politicians who have decided for the moment to remain silent feel that no one with any sense of self-respect would stand up and say that Provincial Autonomy proposed in the Report with all its difinitions means grant of genuine measures of Responsible Government and that the report is all along the line of a concession to Die-Hard opinion without any regard to its effect on India.

WITHIN OR WITHOUT

Their disappointment is all the keener in that the safeguards for protecting British commerce and trade in India have been provided in such terms as to leave no chance for Indian industries to develop.

It is, clear, however, that most of the politicians are on the horns of dilema for, to keep out of the ring would be unwise while to keep within it would mean no advance to the country.

DEATH-KNELL OF FISCAL AUTONOMY

Mr. Chagla's Critical Analysis Of J. P. C. Recommendations

Mr. M.C. Chagla, the Nationalist Muslim Leader, interviewed by our Representative said:—

"Colonel Wedgewood was wise in his generation when he stated in the House of Commons that Parliament would merely be wasting its valuable time in discussing a scheme for constitutional reforms, which the recent elections have conclusively shown India is pledged to reject, and which the new Assembly will assuredly throw out.

"When will public opinion in England realise that there are only two ways of governing a country—by brute force, imposing your will upon the subject-country and not allowing yourselves to be worried by silly platitudes about democracy, political morality and other high-sounding ideals, or giving to the country the reforms and constitution she wants. There is no third way. You cannot get peace and contentment by imposing upon a country your ideas as to how she should be governed.

THREE TESTS.

"There are three important tests to be applied in considering the merits of the J.P.C. Report—Law and Order in the provinces, Defence and Finance in the Central Government. In respect of each of these test the Report ignominiously fails.

Law and Order already sufficiently hedged round by safeguards in the White Paper has been further whittled down by the Intelligence Department and the Police Act being kept outside the ambit of the responsible executive.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

With regard to the Defence the same hopeless position as outlined in the White Paper continues. With regard to Finance the new proposals take away even such meagre power as India has under the present constitution. They sound the deathknell of fiscal autonomy. Under the glorious new age India will be prevented from imposing duties on the import of British goods. This conclusively shows for whose benefit the Report has been drafted—not the teeming millions of India but the starving thousands of Lancashire.

SECOND CHAMBER.

The proposal regarding Second Chambers is also most reactionary. In a poor country like ours why do we need this complete and imposing paraphernalia of representative Government? Where, too, are the men in the provinces who will be able effectively to fill the seats in the lower and the upper chambers? Besides the upper Chamber will do all and more than the Governor's veto and his nominated members could do under the present constitution. What is being given—and that too is precious little—with one hand is being taken away, with the other in setting up the Second Chamber.

What with the communal award and the Second Chamber the new Constitution will be the happy hunting ground of communalists and reactionaries. Nothing substantial can be achieved under it. It will only give a further encouragement to the wide discontent that is already prevalent in India.

HINGORANI ROUTED

Sind Election Results

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

The results of the Sind non-Muslim constituency of the Assembly Elections were announced at 6 p.m. this evening:—

Diwan Lalchand Navalrai, the Nationalist Party candidate, who had the support of the Congress as well, defeated his two opponents.

The following are the number of votes secured by each candidate:—

Divan Lalchand Navalrai 5,501.
Mr. Parmanand ..... 4,468.
Mr. Hingorani ..... 2,492.

Fifty-five per cent. of the votes were recorded, of which 317 were declared invalid.—United Press

CONCESSION TO DIE-HARDS

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 22.

The Agent-General, Sir Maharajsingh, interviewed expressed the opinion that the concessions have been made to the "Die-Hards," but the new constitution is a definite step forward in the direction of Dominion Status for India. There was no doubt, however, opinion in India would in general regard the changes as reactionary; for instance, the increase in the number of second chambers from three to five, the necessity of the Governor's consent to any measure affecting the Police and the apparently new restrictions to the fiscal freedom of India would be objected to—Reuter.

Congress' Unique Triumph

"C. R." Points Out Salient Features Of Assembly Election Campaign

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the Congress success in the Assembly elections, in the Madras Presidency, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar stated:—

"Apart from sharing in the general rejoicing over the success of the Congress, I may point out a few salient features in this campaign.

"The polling is a heavy, indeed, a record, percentage; but it is not generally known except to those who have worked at close quarters, that the inaccurate registers were mostly responsible for even the little percentage that defaulted, and not any slackness on the part of the voters. Wrong entries, dead persons' names and absence at the time from the electoral area where the votes could be recorded were mostly responsible for non-voting.

"In the Presidency of Madras, 1,48,215, (that is, nearly a lakh and a half) votes have been recorded for the Congress. As against this, 31,528 votes were polled against the Congress. What does this huge majority represent?

CONGRESS V. JUSTICITES

"At the very outset, the Congress went to the polls with a manifesto, and with propaganda that clearly sought an answer from the electorate on the question whether they supported the Government's policy and their resistance to the demand for Swaraj, or whether they approved of the claim of the Congress to represent the people and its demand for Purna Swaraj. As against this, there was a feeble attempt in this Presidency by the leaders of the Justice Party, including the Assembly President, to make it out that the contest was not between the Government and the Congress, but was between the Congress that claimed all particulars, as against those who disapproved of the Congress and were keeping out of it. That is to say the Justice Party in Madras claimed that the issue in the elections was between the Congress and the Justice Party and a few stray independent politicians. This construction of the issue was wholly rejected by the electorate.

JUSTICITES' DILEMMA

"The dilemma for the Justice Party is whether they will admit that they have been defeated by 1½ lakhs of votes against 31,000 votes, or whether they will revise their interpretation of the issue and admit that the Congress has secured a victory on the Swaraj question and the Government's policy. In either case, the Congress has won most decisively.

"I may refer to another element of confusion. The Sanatanist opposition to the Harijan movement was sought to be exploited by some members who wished to retain their seats in the Assembly, or opposed the Congress. It is regrettable to notice that while the Congress simply put the issue aside as irrevelant in the present campaign, those who opposed the Congress went so far as to surrender their previous views on the question altogether, and joined hands with the Sanatanists on this as well as on the question of the Sarda Act.

SPLENDID RESPONSE OF THE SOUTH

"Up in the North the election campaign has been confused by the opposition of the Congress Nationalists, but in the South the contest was kept clear as between the Congress and those that ran the Government in partnership with the bureaucracy. This explains the enormous majorities obtained in the Madras Presidency for the Congress".—United Press.

FIGHT FOR MODIFICATION IN SCHEME

N. M. Joshi On J. P. C. Report

Mr. N. M. Joshi in the course a statement on the J. P. C. report says:

Like the White Paper the report breathes in every line the distrust by the Indian people, especially of the Indian masses indirect election recommended for the Federal Lower Chamber will offer facilities to the wealthy to dominate the elections. The Committee has failed to do justice to the Indian working classes by not providing for their adequate representation in the Provincial and Federal Legislatures. The number Second Chambers has been added to. There is no provision for any representation of Labour in the Chambers. Under such a constitution it is almost impossible for enactment of any progressive measures, especially those for the protection of the masses and the working classes.

The hopes for the establishment of democracy even in the distant future are clean swept out. Other deviations from the White Paper are equally the result of distrust of the Indian People. Statutory examination for recruitment in the Civil Service and Indian police provided for in the White Paper has been denied by the report. The report has added to the number of commercial safeguards. This is a present from Lancashire to Mr. Mody.

The Indian Government's power over the railways and reserve Bank is to be curtailed by the provision of a Statutory Railway Board and putting restrictions on the power of Legislatures to amend the constitution of the Reserve Bank. The property of the rich is to be protected, but the lives of the poor need not be protected against starvation. I ought to note that the transference of health insurance and invalidity and old age pensions from the list of provincial subjects to the list of subjects of concurrent jurisdiction is a desirable change. The existence of people in Indian States is not recognised. The powers given to the rulers of Indian States over British Indian affairs is a devise similar to the indirect system of rule by Native Chiefs prevailing in Africa.

The representatives of Labour Party on the Committee deserve the gratitude of the Indian people for their alternative proposals and for the fight they put up in the interests of freedom and self-Government for India. The report is unacceptable and we must press for improvement in the scheme by insisting on the transferable of larger powers to the Indian people and by democratising the constitutional machinery so that those powers may be used for the welfare of the masses. We must continue to fight with an undaunted heart and with faith that the cause of self-Government and democracy must triumph. I have no doubt that the British Labour Party, both in Parliament and outside, will give their full support."

"SLOW BUT SAFE"

Mr. I. B. Tairsee, interviewed by Our Representative said:—

"The Whole Report is based on our being asked to go slowly, which means that Government desire safety for themselves. Their motto seems to be slow but safe."

C. P. MOVE AGAINST J. P. C.

(Continued from page 1.)

port which is based on it, should also be rejected unless the position was cleared as to whether they stood for its rejection or acceptance.

FORCE SANCTIONS

"It is not possible to express any opinion, Mr M. V. Abhyankar (Congress) said. He stood by the Congress mandate for absolute Independence. Congress had already rejected the White Paper which was the basic principle of the present report but he would induce the Working Committee of the Congress to come down from its high pedestal for the time being, provided other political parties made clear what sanctions they were going to forge if their demands were not accepted by the Government. All tall talk and meetings were sheer frivolities unless sanctions were forged and unless they were definite as to what they wanted. He did not believe in petitioning to Government.

TAKE CONCERTED ACTION

Mr. M Y Shareef ex-Minister supporting Mr. Abhyankar's viewpoint said that enough had been said in India and outside on the subject. As to what they wanted in the Joint Memorandum submitted by the Delegation has been practically rejected and nobody in this country had resented the treatment meted out to it. it would be absurd to submit a fresh memoradum unless they were in a position to take concerted action in the event of their failure.

Dr. B. S. Moonje aisd both the White Paper and the J. P. C. report were not acceptable to him.

Mr. Pradhan (non-Brahmin), while sympathising with the move for an all-parties front suggested an All-India Conference to discuss the future line of action.

The meeting then appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Gour Mr. and Mrs. Tambe, Messrs. Yusuf Shariff, M. L. C., Parakh M. L. C. and Shahane Member, Servants of India Society for expressing their considered opinion and placing their views before the meeting after a fortnight.

"SPEED THE PARTING GUEST"

(Continued from page 6.)

now the other day—such as the father of a family might and ought to. There was no political motive involved.

Bad Advice.

His recent advice to the Maharaja of Benares was very far from being so good. It may have been good in intention. It will prove very sinister in effect if the Maharaja happens to accept it. We, of the town of Benares, the oldest living historical city on the face of the whole earth, have naturally always taken great interest in the Maharajas of Benares, since the days of the Upanishads. The present House came into existence about a hundred and fifty years ago. The bonds between it and the town have grown stronger with each succeeding generation. The town owes many great benefactions to it, the greatest so far, being gifts of land, buildings, cash, which made the foundation of the Central Hindu College and the Benares Hindu University possible. The House has wished well to the townfolk of Benares, and these to the House.

Shun Autocracy.

We, therefore, trust that the present Maharaja will not follow the advice of Sir Malcolm Hailey in regard to autocracy. We hope that he will not permit any such things as autocracy, and even more, bureaucracy, to vitiate the administration of his State.

The present Maharaja's venerable father knew Samskrit very well. His favourite book was Valmiki's "Ramayana." He was often turning over its pages in leisure hours. The present Maharaja knows Samskrit well also. He is familiar with the ancient high traditions, illustrated in that great scripture, as to what the ideal relations are between ruler and the ruled. They are not the relations of autocracy and sub-ject-ion ('sub' means under, and 'jacere' to throw), but of 'raja' ('he who 'pleases' the people') and 'praja' (the 'progeny,' the family of the 'raja'). We trust that the Maharaja knows in his heart of hearts that Manu and Valmiki, Vyasa and Shukra, the Law-givers and the compilers of the Indian scriptures were wiser and more philanthropic than persons in the position of Sir Malcolm Hailey can be. They have prescribed the coronation oath (vide "Aitareya Brahmana" and "M'bh." Shanti Parva, ch. 65) according to which the ruler has to swear that he "will protect the people 'according to the law,' and will 'not act autocratically,' wilfully, capriciously—

"Dharma Shastra anusarena
"Swa-vasho na kathan-chana."

Old Tradition.

They have also laid down that the ruler shall be guided, nay commanded, even corrected, if necessary, by ministers and counsellors, 'mantris' and 'purohitas,' who possess high ethical and intellectual qualifications, and have 'won the trust of the people.' They may not have been elected by means of cross-marks on printed papers, put into ballot-boxes, in the modern fashion, with all its vast waste of energy and resources, and creation of false propaganda and ill-will there were other easier, better and surer ways of ascertaining who were the trusted heads of the guilds, in those days of Four-Guild-Socialism.

The citizens of Benares, repre-

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

Election Results Constitute A Vote Of Censure On Govt.

The election results that have so far been announced have many lessons to teach, but one that stands out prominently is the unequivocal corroboration of the Congress claim that the last Assembly was not representative of the people. The sitting member in most cases has been unseated, a few of the more prominent among them being Sir Sanmukham Chetti, Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari in Madras, Mr. T. R. Phookan in Assam and Babu Gaya Prasad Singh and Babu Ramkrishna Jha in Behar. Even in Ajmere where the Congress candidate had a mysterious set-back and in Berar where Congress did not set up any candidate at all, Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda and Mr. S. G. Jog, the respective sitting members, have suffered defeats, the latter forfeiting his security money. This is undoubtedly a people's vote of censure not only on the gentlemen concerned but on the last subservient Assembly as a whole—indeed on all reactionary and retrograde measures that it passed at the behest of the Treasury Benches. Englishmen are believed to be respectors of constitutionalism. Let them accept this verdict of the country, and let not Sir Samuel say any longer that India is ruled not by Ordinances but by the Acts of the 'popular' legislatures. —"Forward."

Swadeshi Propaganda

Reference has been made in a previous issue to an informal meeting, held in Bombay on the day after the close of the Congress session, of the representatives of some of the Executive Committees of the bodies affiliated to the Sangh. The consensus of opinion at this gathering was that a weekly journal was a necessity as the most convenient and the cheapest method of propaganda. The nature of the appeal this journal makes is necessarily limited. Only those vividly interested in disseminating the information it provides and in helping in the duty it has undertaken of guarding the interests of the consumer against the tendency of large manufacturers, to play upon his feeling for Swadeshi at unfair advantage to themselves, will be active in making it a success. It is to this class of readers that we appeal. They should come forward with their constructive criticism, send us for publication facts relating to indigenous industrial enterprise and help in gathering a harvest for Swadeshi propaganda.—"Swadeshi".

Madras Verdict

In spite of the recent formal change in the creed of the Justice Party which was supposed to indicate the abandonment of its specifically communal character, no attempt was made during the conduct of the election campaign, particularly in the City, to maintain this fiction; and the fact that the Congress candidate happened to belong to the Brahman minority was exploited for all it was worth with a view to prejudicing a predominantly non-Brahman electorate. But the enlightened citizens of Madras refused to be frightened by this overworked bogey. The bulk of the non-Brahman voters in the City including the women, whose rally to the Congress was in fact the most remarkable feature of this election, have given a deliberate verdict not only against communalism as a policy but also against the administration which during the long years that it had the field free to itself, had full opportunities to try communalism in action and carried it to lengths which no well-wisher of the country or lover of national unity could possibly approve.—"Hindu".

VILLAGE RE-ORGANISATION

(Continued from page 8).

tive. Even in England instances are known and have been reported recently by a "Cambridge Survey of villages," wherein farms of the size of 20 acres may be made to raise produce valued as much as £16,000 gross, or an yield of £1,600 per acre! These may be phenomenal, but are not unusual, nor impossible, even in India. Fruit canning, preserve-making, pickles, of all kinds of fruit from mango to guava offer an unlimited field for subsidiary village industry, in which the peasant woman needs very little instruction; and very little more capital. All that is needed is scientific organisation.

Working up of foodstuffs to a higher level for ready consumption, such as flour milling, may also be possible in villages or groups of villages organised solidly among themselves. Preparation of tobacco, if not regarded as deleterious consumption, may likewise be instanced in the same class. And instance of objectionable production may be found in the utilisation of palm trees for toddy, or vine-yards for grape cultivation intended for wine making.

One of the greatest handicaps of Agriculture is the want of adequate water-supply at the time and in the manner required. Rainfall is not dependable for the purpose; nor are rivers always accessible in all parts of the country. Well water or construction of tanks and reservoirs are an alternative that is easily practicable for properly organised Villages working together. This deficiency is still considerable, inspite of large capital outlay on big irrigation Provinces, that need not be neglected.

Other Industries

B. As regards industries associated with agriculture, or required in connection with agriculture, which need to be reorganised: mention may be made of smithy, carpentry, oil-pressing, leather-work, soap-making, and articles made out of bone or hairs of dead or deceased animals. Building, and all its accessories of quarrying brick-making, pottery, etc., are hardly less important. As modern transport develops, the smithy can be equipped, with comparatively little capital cost, so as to serve as good repair shops for ordinary repairs and also turn out the simple articles of village requirements. The village smith may once again become not only wonder for strength and marvel for skill but also the refuge of stranded buses and motorcars. Carpentry, like the smithy, has always been an integral part of the Village Economy. The improvement in his tools in this case, also, may be advantageous, especially if the carpenter is working as a complement to the Smith. Dressing of hides and preparation of skins of deceased animals, shoe-making and saddlery, utilisation of oil-seeds for oil manufacture, or sugar making, preparation of simple articles of toilet like soaps, etc. in the village—all these are instances of a large class of simple Industries that only need a careful study and attention for their revival and consequent addition in a substantial measure to village value. They need no great capital to restart, nor any specially trained technicians. And they can always command a ready next-door market.

Industries based on Forest produce have yet to be properly studied and attended to. A considerable supply of crude oil, for instance, can be had from such a produce of the Forest as the prickly pear, now going waste. Many more instances of the kind may be found in "Watt's Dictionary" already referred to, that would need very little capital and labour for being properly developed. An Indian chemist, is making researches in ashes, and hopes to find a home-made substitute for potash, which every Indian peasant can readily command to improve the field of his cultivation.

Co-operative Effort

For a proper re-organisation of agricultural life, the lesson must be repeatedly emphasised that the whole process from cultivation should be on a 'co-operative,' if not on a collective, 'basis.' This is the only way to avoid the evil of excessively small and, therefore, non-remunerative holding, which is the bane of our Agriculture as it exists to-day. By development of the sentiment of Co-operation or habits of common council for distributing work as well as for sharing the results either in the same village, or better still, amongst a group of villages by common consent, will have a favourable reaction not merely in the total wealth of the people but even on their cultural growth.

They Attacked It With Everything BUT AN AXE

How they mauled "G-3" . . . jerking to a stop every two miles.

. . . outlasted all other treads in "grindstone" tests.

Terrific ordeal ruins brakes on test cars, but proves new tread world's best—43% longer non-skid mileage.

IT WAS a great fight! First, Goodyear engineers attacked scores of new tread designs with huge "grindstones" covered with sharp-cutting granite-grit sandpaper. When the new "G-3" Goodyear tread outlasted any other tread they had ever seen, the engineers equipped the Goodyear test cars.

And how they mauled "G-3"! Brakes had to be adjusted every 8 hours; completely relined every 72. Day and night the test cars sped on, jerking to quick stops every two miles that wracked cars—BUT THE "G-3" KEPT RIGHT ON GOING!

When the tests were over, Goodyear had the answer to a baffling mystery that had to be faced by tyre-makers. Treads on all makes of tyres had been wearing out too fast. The new high-powered, fast-starting, quick-stopping motor cars were giving tyres harder wear than ever before.

First to sense the need, Goodyear alone has solved the problem with this astonishing new "G-3"—a tyre retaining all the advantages of the famous All-Weather non-skid tread—but improved for safe, quick stops on smooth modern roads.

43% MORE NON-SKID MILEAGE.

The "G-3" is wider and flatter. It has more of the famous All-Weather blocks in the tread-centre—where you need them more than ever to-day for QUICK-STOPPING, NON-SKID safety. The "G-3" gives you MORE TRACTION, MORE GRIP, MORE "STOP", MORE SAFETY than any tyre ever built!

OLD NEW "G-3"

WARNING

Remember, you have to have "non-skid" before you can have "non-skid mileage". And to have "non-skid", you have to have GRIP where you see it here—GRIP in the centre of the tread—the place where it counts, because it's the spot where the tyre contacts the road. Look at the GRIP of this Goodyear Tyre and ask yourself why buy any tyre that lacks this safety? And keep in mind that you cannot successfully build this type of non-skid tyre without the extra-durability of Supertwist Cords.

Look At These Improvements.

See "G-3" at your Goodyear dealer's. The tread may appear familiar, but here's what you get in this new "G-3" tyre by Goodyear:

YOU GET THE BROADER ROAD CONTACT OF A FLATTER, WIDER ALL-WEATHER TREAD.

YOU GET QUICKER-STOPPING AND THE GREATER ROAD GRIP OF MORE NON-SKID BLOCKS IN THE CENTRE.

YOU GET THE EASY STEERING AND SMOOTH TRAVEL OF WIDER RIDING-RIBS.

YOU GET FREEDOM FROM CARCASS FAILURES WITH EXTRA-RESILIENT SUPERTWIST CORD CONSTRUCTION AND AN IMPROVED SUPER-STRONG BEAD.

YOU GET THE SLOW, EVEN WEAR OF CLOSER-NESTED NON-SKID BLOCKS AND RIBS.

YOU GET MORE RUBBER IN THE TREAD—AN AVERAGE OF TWO POUNDS MORE PER TYRE.

—all of which adds up to

43% MORE NON-SKID MILEAGE AT NO EXTRA COST TO YOU!

Frankly, such a marvellous improvement in an already famous tyre would have been impossible without Goodyear's exclusive supertwist cord fabric. It alone has the extra elasticity, extra durability to stand the strain of a wider, heavier tread.

Inspect the new "G-3" All-Weather Tread tyre to-day. With all its extra advantages, you pay nothing extra for it.

GOODYEAR

"G-3" COSTS US MORE TO BUILD-BUT-COSTS YOU NO MORE TO BUY

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie To Be Commissioner, N.D.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, who was officiating as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, on leave, to continue to officiate as such vice Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, proceeded on leave.

Mr. I. S. Haji, Barrister-at-Law, to continue to officiate as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, on leave.

Mr. G. H. Salvi, on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Kanara, vice Mr. K. M. Kumthekar.

Mr. K. M. Kumthekar, on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. B. K. Dalvi.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, on relief, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. C. L. Malvi, reverting.

Mr. R. M. Bhise, on completion of the Gang case, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals, vice Mr. D. G. Kamerkar, LL.B. reverting.

Mr. D. V. Vyas, I. C. S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge from the date of the notification vice Mr. P. N. Moos, I.C.S., appointed District and Sessions Judge in Kathiawar, and seconded.

The leave granted to Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, a Presidency Magistrate in Bombay and later extended by Government Notification, dated the 16th October 1934, is extended by one month on average pay.

The Reverend R. A. Bontoft to be Additional Chaplain, Karachi, from the 31st October 1934.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Commissioner, Northern Division, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., on return from leave, to officiate as Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit reverting.

Mr. Tufail Muhammad Chhaju Khan Rajput to officiate as Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Naraindas Khubchand Kirplani, proceeded on leave.

Mr. Nabi Bakhsh M. Menon to continue to officiate as Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Dingomal Gurmukhdas Mirchandani proceeded on leave.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted, from 9th February 1935, leave on average pay for five months and six days followed by leave on half average pay for ten months and 25 days.

The appointment of Mr. H. F. King, F.R.B.A., to the special temporary post of Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, is continued till his relief by Mr. W. E. G. Solomon, R.B.C.

Mr. J. W. Rowland to officiate as Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade, from 26th October 1934, vice Mr. F. E. Sharp reverting, until Mr. Zia-ud-din Armad reverts to his substantive appointment of Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade.

Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Khan Bahadur N. D. Shroff retired.

Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik, on relief, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. K. J. Nanavatty.

Mr. K. J. Nanavatty, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat vice Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai transferred.

Mr. Kalumal Pahlumal, LL.B., on return from leave, to be Judge, Court of Small Causes, Karachi, vice Mr. E. V. Castellino, LL.B., proceeding on leave.

Dr. Kesusing Jessasing Kimatsinghani, to be Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Larkana, for a further period of one year ending 31st October 1935.

Prince Duleep Singh has left for India.

B. B. C. I. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Union Justifies Recent Strike

FREELANDGUNJ, Nov. 21.

The Enquiry Committee appointed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Administation commenced its sitting to-day under chairmanship of Mr. Harrison.

The Union Secretary and Mr Balaram, a worker were closely examined. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Vice-President of the Union, was present at the meeting of the Committee.

The workers at a mass meeting held this evening unanimously supported the Union's statement submitted to the Committee, justifying the recent strike.—United Press

Latest Commercial News

RISE OF 1 POINT IN NEW YORK COTTON

Steady Tone In Crossrates

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat Steady And Linseed Unchanged But Jute Strong

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

On Thursday, cross rates ruled very steady.

BETTER TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market displayed a somewhat better tendency on fairly good support but price fluctuations were narrow.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

London gold was easy but silver was firm.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED UNCHANGED

Wheat was steady on good foreign demand but linseed was unchanged.

JUTE FIRM BUT RUBBER EASY

Tin was quiet but jute was firm. Rubber was easy.

BETTER SENTIMENT IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange showed lack of interest and the enquiry was rather poor. Giltedged securities displayed better sentiment on fairly active support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Nov 22

Previous closing	12.25
To-day's opening	12.28
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	12.26
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1935)

Liverpool, Nov 22

Previous closing	6.58
To-day's opening	6.62
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	6.60
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 218-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 22

Cotton displayed a somewhat better tendency on fairly good support influenced by favourable advices from abroad but the lack of aggressive buying checked further advance and kept prices within a range with trading merely consisting of exchanging operations. The undertone however continued firm although there is no disposition to follow up the rise.

Following steadier cables from abroad business in December opened at 12.28 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing. The market was moderately active on speculative buying while southern selling was very light but the absence of follow through left the market pinned to the opening level.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.26 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Nov 22

The following were the opening ranges

December (12.25/12.24) 12.28/12.28
January (12.30/12.30) 12.34/12.33
March (12.34/12.34) 12.40/12.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 22

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.58) 6.62
American March (6.56) 6.60
Egyptian January (8.50) 8.61
Egyptian March (8.50) 8.60

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 22
10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M moved between Rs. 218-8 and Rs. 219 at night. The New York cotton futures were about 3 points up at 10-30 when Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 219.

DENOUNCE J. P. C. REPORT

But Accept Ministership

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

Dr. R.P. Paranjpye (Liberal), joins the local Congressmen in denouncing the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, as reactionary and thinks that India will be politically better off, if it remained under the present constitution for a few years more than by accepting the projected changes which would create more vested interests and would thus retard all future progress.

With regard to the proposal made in some quarters to reject the scheme, Dr. Paranjpye said: "It is not right for us to non-cooperate and not work the constitution, as only by working it can we show the hollowness of the reforms. A popular leader should not refuse to accept offices such as ministerships in order to keep out undesirable people."—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov 22

Previous closing	4.99 1/2
To-day's opening	4.99 1/2
To-day's closing	4.99 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov 22

Previous closing	4.99 3/8
To-day's opening	4.99 1/2
To-day's closing	4.99 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 22

Previous closing	75.78
To-day's opening	75.78
To-day's closing	75.81
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 22

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99-1/2 and then moved to 4.99-7/16 subsequently rising to 4.99-11/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.99 7/16

The franc opened at 75.78 and soon appreciated to 75.84 and thereafter remaining rather quiet with narrow movements.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.81.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 22

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 7/16d.	24 9/16d.
Forward	24 9/16d.	24 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 22

Gold (£6-19-5 1/2) £6-19-2

BULLION

London, Nov 22

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 7/16d.) 24 9/16d
Gold per ounce (£6-19-5 1/2) £6-19-2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 22

3 months (3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.
4 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 1/2 to 9/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 22
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.69 7/8) 5.70 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (58.46) 58.56
London on Shanghai (1-4) 1-4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 22

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/3, 67/3 and 67/7. In the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad the market showed little activity owing to some scattered buying but there was no disposition to buy later on. Some slight improvement however was recorded on renewed buying by local dealers. Prices closed steady at Rs. 67/5, 67/5 and 67/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/9/6 and 34/10/6. Trading was rather quiet owing to quieter foreign exchange and general lack of confidence. After fluctuating narrowly the market finally closed steady at Rs. 34/9/3, 34/9/3 and 34/10/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 22

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 55-1/4. March 60-1/4 and May 62-5/8. Trading was slightly more active on local buying but business on the whole was extremely limited with operators awaiting more definite news regarding the crop situation abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 22

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 99-1/8. Prices improved on good foreign demand and some commission house buying influenced by unfavourable weather news.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov 22

Argentine linseed opened quiet with December at 11.50. The market was quiet and featureless with practically no important transaction December remaining unchanged at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov 22

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/2 buyers £228 5/8 sellers) £228 1/8 buyers £228 1/4 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£10 7/16 buyers £10 9/16 sellers) £10 1/2 buyers £10 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£29 3/4 to £30) £29 7/8 to £30 1/8

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/4) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan new crop (£16 1/8 paid and buyer) £16 1/8 sellers
Dunlop Nov (£18 3/4) £19 sellers
Lightning Nov (£17) £17 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 6 1/16 paid and value
Jan-March (6 5/16) 6 3/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta (£10 11/16 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Nov 22

There was no sale owing to the fog.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 22
10-30 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	0	3
Wheat May	4	6	0
Linseed May	6	3	6

The tone was quiet.

BLUE BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Nov 22

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	6	3	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	3	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	3	9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	3	6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	3	6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	3	3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	3	6

JUTE SHARE IMPROVE FURTHER

Large Volume Of Business

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Jute shares showed further improvement and almost all first class stocks were marked upto considerable extent and a large volume of business took place. Coals were steady. Teas were unchanged. The miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent New Loan 1941 100/10; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/1 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/8; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 117/14 small lot.

Banks: Allahabad pref 131; Imperial Conty 404/8.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 1/14; Dunbar ordy 145/8; Kesoram 5; New Victoria pref 5/6.

Coals: Amalgamated 21/8; Bokaro and Ramghur 8; Burrakur 13; Bengal 226/8 small lot; Equitable 24; New Beerbhoom 13/4; New Manbhoom 55 ex div; South Karanpura 4/4; Talcher 2.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 13/12; Alliance 354; Alliance pref 120; Anglo India 452; Auckland 240 small lot; Bally 214/8; Barnagore 177; Belvedere 412; Birla 16/4; Budge Budge 352; Caledonian 500; Champdany 176; Chitavalash ordy 26/8; Cheviot 238/8 small lot; Craig 1/9; Clive 33/8; Dalhousie 385 small lot; Empire 39/8; Fort Gloster 602; Fort William 296; Ganges 347; Gourepore 670 small lot; Gondalpara 862 small odd lot; Howrah 56/4; Hukumchand 15/5; India 344 small lot; Kamarhatty 586/8; Kankinarrah 507 small lot; Kelvin 601; Lansdowne 164 small lot; Lothian 299/8; Megna 42; National 26; New Central 394 small lot; Naihati 460; Nuddea 56/4; Orient 219 small lot; Presidency 5/15; Standard 356 small lot; Union 504 small lot; Waverley 2/9; Mining Burma Corpn 8/10 small lot.

Electric and Telephones: Bengal Telephone pref 15/8; U P Electric 160; Eng Companies: Arthur Butler ordy 13/8; Bengal Iron 3/8; Burn and Co ordy 277; St. Indian Iron and Steel 6/15; Marshalls and Sons 1/6; Saran Engineering 11/4.

Insurance: Concord of India 12/4 premium.

Miscellaneous: B I Corpn ordy 2/7; India Wood Products 35/8; Calcutta Trams ordy 20; Bengal Paper A pref 136; India Paper pulp 125.

Real Property and Zemindary: Midnapore 77.

Rubber: Mantakab 42; Klusang 9; Tapah 2 cts.

Shipping: India General Navigation ordy 111; Port Shipping 14/8.

Sugar shares: Balrampur 18/14; Carew and Co 21/9; Cawnpore ordy 35/8; Samastipore 12/2.

Tea: Carron 725; Central Cachar 90; Huldibari 27/12 ex div; Sonar River 26/12.—A. P.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WEAK BUT INDIAN LOANS STRONG

CHAMBERLAIN'S WARNING REGARDING TAXATION PROSPECTS FOR NEXT YEAR

Good Business In Sugar And Cocoa

CHEERFUL UNDERTONE IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

On the Stock Exchange business continued very quiet and apart from rather important movements in giltedged securities and Indian loans, markets were featureless. The former weakened, further profit taking being induced by Mr. Chamberlain's warning regarding taxation prospects for the next year. On the contrary most Indian issues strengthened on favourable interpretation of Joint Committee's report.

In commodities good business was done in sugar and cocoa but otherwise apart from cotton which responded to good Bombay advices, markets generally were quiet and featureless.

Wall Street opened irregular. Trading was quiet but the undertone appears cheerful.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 22
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were very quiet. The general tone was irregular. Giltedged securities became firmer after being easier. Industrials in general were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£90 5/8) £90 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 3/4) £109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£115 7/8) £115 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 1/4) £119 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 5/8) £107 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118) £118

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 5/8) 11 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/8
Musical Industries (30-9) 30-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (44-0) 44-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-3) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-6) 9-6
Woolsworth New Ord (114-0) 114-0
Realisation 1930 (£95 1/4) £95 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (50-0) 50-0
University Ordinary (24-9) 24-9
Ford Motors (39-3) 38-9
Cables and Wireless (7 1/4) 7
British American Tobacco (127-6) 126-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (138-3) 138-3
P and O S N Co Defd (17-6) 17-6
Distillers (94-9) 94-9
Bredrurd Dyers (10-6) 10-6
British Celonese (10-3) 9-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-6) 66-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 52-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (22 7/8) 22 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£52) £52
L M S Ford (£22) £22
L N E R Defd (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Southern Dutch (£24) £24
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£95) £95

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (257-6) 256-3
Goddar (183-9) 182-6
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (232-6) 231-3
Spring Mines (170-0) 168-9
Union Corporation (138-9) 137-6

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov 22
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87 1/2) £88 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 3/4) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£113) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£105) £105
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£114 1/2) £114 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (24-3) 25-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (38-9) 38-3
Donard Tea (50-0) 50-7 1/2

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-0) 22-0
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 29-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-9) 12-0
Rio Tintos (12 1/4) 12
East Rand Proprietary (51-3) 50-3
Rand Mines (138-9) 138-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (43-9) 43-9
Burma Oil (76-3) 76-3
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-3
Shell Transport (43-9) 44-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £18 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 22

The following were the opening rates: General Motors (dol 31) dol 30 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/4) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 35 1/2) dol 34 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 79) dol 78

HINDU 'VARSITY HOSTEL RAIDED

Sequel To Ajmer Conspiracy Case

BENARES, Nov. 22.

The Police Sub-Inspector of Bhelupura Station with several constables raided the Hindu University Hostel. The Principal Mr. Dhruva gave permission to search at 4-30 a.m. and the Police continued searching till 6 a.m. It is understood the search took place under Sections 120 and 397.

Mr. R.D. Mishra, Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood of the University has been taken to the District Jail with handcuffs on. The Police took possession of the letters but nothing incriminating is reported to have been seized. It is stated that the raid was in connection with the Ajmer Conspiracy Case.—United Press.

SIR SULTAAN AHMED'S VIEWS

PATNA, Nov. 22.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, Round Tabler, in the course of an exclusive interview given to the Associated Press said:—

"I think that we in India ought to press with all the emphasis we can command for modification of the recommendations on lines of the Joint Note of the British Indian delegation to the Round Table Conference. Subject to that I am definitely of opinion that it will be unwise for us to refuse to work the reforms on lines suggested by the Select Committee's Report."

YARN MARKET STEADY

Moderate Turnover During The Week

Bombay, Nov. 21.

The Yarn Market has remained steady during the whole past week and prices have fluctuated within a very narrow range. The undertone has continued to remain very steady. Turnover during the week has been moderate. Enquiries from almost all consuming centres have broadened but in many cases prices offered are yet much too low to admit of any important business. Mills on the other hand have been showing slightly firmer attitude on account of the Spot Cotton being somewhat dearer than before but buyers do not feel inclined to increase their limits and therefore sales during the week have been practically nil. Rangoon has been showing some more enquiries but sales are only small for that important Port on account of prices being in many cases unsuitable. Enquiries from Calcutta regarding Coarse counts have definitely increased on account of cold season but almost all buyers require prompt deliveries which it is not possible for the Mills to arrange. In case of Southern markets, there have been plenty of enquiries regarding medium counts but prices offered are almost the same as before, and buyers withdraw immediately if slightly higher prices are quoted. On the whole there is fairly good demand for Indian yarns from almost all consuming districts but it is evident that any higher prices do not at all result into business in as much as it does not suit the consumers to buy yarns at higher prices than the present level and to compete in cloth with the Mill cloth or with the Japanese and other foreign cloths. In the circumstances, whilst the undertone is hopeful any improvement in prices does not seem to be possible in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Continued competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns makes it almost difficult, if not impossible, for fresh forward business in English yarns. Prices for spot remain unchanged.

JAPANESE YARNS.

A sharp decline in prices of Japanese Mercerized yarns has taken place during the week and holders have been rather more nervous. Heavy arrivals are reported from the incoming steamers and with a limited offtake naturally prices have been declining. In case of 40s. Single as well as two fold Grey yarns stocks are limited and arrivals are also moderate with the result that prices have remained fairly steady. Sampin do not show any important change during the week whereas Exchange has remained slightly weak.

ART SILK YARNS.

Reports from consuming districts are not at all encouraging and inspite of the low and attractive prices, it is reported that it does not suit the handloom weavers to prepare cloth and to make sales with any profits. Stocks of cloth therefore have been increasing and naturally consumers' demand has slackened in almost all districts particularly in the Northern districts. During the week prices in Japan have eased further and dealers who had been hitherto holding stocks in the hope of realising satisfactory prices, have now been found nervous and have begun to make sales at market rates. Some of the Importing Houses are reported to have been holding some Japanese yarn on their account and during the week sales have been arranged of such goods at prices lower by about Rs. 10 to 15 per case. As regards Japanese Makers they have not been quoting much lower prices for nearer deliveries but as regards distant deliveries they are inclined to accept offers at very low prices. Demand for Italian and other European yarns has been moderately satisfactory particularly in 150s. but arrivals are very limited. In case of Delustred yarn owing to higher prices there has been practically no demand and sales are therefore very negligible. The tendency of the market is yet uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have not been able to arrange sales of any importance during the week. Some of them are however fully booked up upto the end of this year and have been busy regarding deliveries. It is reported that upcountry Mills have been making regular and large sales for their markets at prices which are comparatively cheaper than those of the Bombay Mills. The future outlook is however more hopeful and it is very likely that if cotton prices remain steady at or about this level further sales will be arranged in the next few days.

NEW CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 3.)

with this Constitution and the rules made there under.

(h) The Provincial Constitutions shall come into operation on their being approved by the Working Committee.

(i) No Provincial Congress Committee and no subordinate Committee shall be recognised by the Working Committee unless it has complied with the conditions laid down in this Constitution or any rules framed thereunder by the Working Committee.

(j) On failure on the part of any Provincial Congress Committee to function in terms of the Constitution, the Working Committee may form one to carry on Congress work in that province.

(k) Notwithstanding Article III and V (a) and (b) (ii) a person otherwise duly qualified shall be eligible for election to an office or to membership of a committee prior to 1st July 1935.

(l) Notwithstanding the provisions relating to the election of the President by the delegates under this Constitution, the President of the 48th Session of the Congress, viz: Sjt. Rajendra Prasad shall continue to hold office as if he was elected hereunder.

(m) The President of the 48th Session of the Congress shall nominate fourteen members of the Working Committee including three General Secretaries and not more than two Treasurers from the members of the present A.I.C.C.

(n) The Working Committee may make such transitory regulations not inconsistent with the foregoing to meet any situation that may arise in the transitional period.

A. I. C. C. & PROVINCES.

The number of members of the All-India Congress Committee allotted to the different provinces, in accordance with Arts. VII and XVIII respectively of the Constitution.

Province.	No. of A.I.C.C. Members.
1. Ajmer	3
2. Andhra	11
3. Assam	2
4. Behar	16
5. Bengal and Surma Valley	23
6. Berar	3
7. Bombay (City)	3
8. Burma	6
9. Central Provinces (Marathi)	3
10. Delhi	3
11. Gujarat	6
12. Karnatak	7
13. Kerala	4
14. Mahakoshal (C. P. Hindustani)	6
15. Maharashtra	8
16. N.-W. F. Province	2
17. Punjab	16
18. Sindh	4
19. Tamil Nadu	12
20. United Provinces	22
21. Utkal	6
TOTAL	166

UNACCEPTABLE

Chintamani On J. P. C. Report

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

"The recommendations of the Joint Select Committee were the subject of intelligent anticipation, and therefore, have not been received with either surprise or disappointment", says Mr. Chintamani, the Liberal leader, interviewed by the Associated Press. "That they would not give more satisfaction to Indians than did the White Paper scheme, was expected. It was further believed that some measure of satisfaction would be given to Die-hard Tories, and this has happened.

Personally, I shall not be shocked, if a little more whittling down is the result of the coming debates in Parliament. Will that matter much? I think not. The whole scheme is so very unacceptable to progressive Indian opinion that I, for one, shall not be disposed to go into mourning, if it should suffer shipwreck in the process of passage of the Bill through Parliament."—A. P.

CHECKING SMUGGLING OF SILVER

Permits Required To Send Out Dollars From Shanghai

(SPECIAL CABLE)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 22.

Henceforward permit from the Ministry of Finance will be required before silver dollars can be shipped from Shanghai to other parts in China.

It is pointed out that this will in no way interfere with the normal movements of trade but is aimed solely at preventing silver leaving Shanghai for smuggling purposes.

MIRABEN SEES MAHATMA

WARDHA, Nov. 22.

Miss Slade arrived here this morning from Bombay and immeditely after met Gandhiji with whom she had a short conversation.

On arrival at Ashram, she was greeted by several inmates. During her conversation with Gandhiji, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan were also present.—A. P.

Long Liquidation & Spot Houses Buying

Bombay Bulls Buy Liverpool May Option

SPECULATIVE INTEREST LACKING

Prices Fluctuate Within A Narrow Range

Bombay, Nov. 22.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm on Wednesday. Prices declined on long liquidation but later advanced on spot houses buying. There was no special feature and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 3 points which indicates that there is utter absence of any speculative interest. There is no fresh development in the situation which calls for attention.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points but rallied during the first hour on scattered buying and prices were quoted unchanged. At this level there was some liquidation which depressed prices 3 points but towards the close there was some buying by spot houses. The market closed irregular at a decline of 2 to 4 points while one position gained one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12-55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 12.57c

On Wednesday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with January 6 60. There was further hedge selling which was taken by trade Speculative interest lacked Later on weakness of Egyptian cotton unsettled the market. There was small straddle selling and Hedge-selling which was offset by Bombay buying of May delivery. The market remained quiet throughout the day and in the absence of any speculative activity, proved uninteresting. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 3 points and finally the market closed at a net decline of 2 to 4 points Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6 85d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of one to four points. At the close January was 5.05, March 5 08 and May 5.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and on long liquidation prices declined Sakels closed at a decline of 12 to 8 points while uppers futures lost one to six points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure Sakels futures declined 18 to 13 points while Ashmouni futures lost 7 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Cornilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—December change-overs continue. Market tone steady.

New York.—Good support below the market. Absence of speculation. Market awaiting developments.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

(1) "Firm undertone. Trade interests are buying. Market appears sold out but there is no disposition to bull prices; rather there is inclination to let the market drift as it may. We favour purchases."

(2) "Good support below the market Absence of speculation. Market awaiting developments."

Messrs Drennan and Co., have received the following cables from:

Messrs Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:

Good support below the market Absence of speculation. Market await ing developments.

Messrs. A. J. Buston and Co., Hemelryk Dept. Liverpool:

After recent decline recommend buying wheat price very low.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:—

The markets continue featureless and a range of 3 points in the whole day's session of the New York market speaks for itself and confirms the absolute lack of any outside interest.

Although the Egyptian Govt 's crop estimate due about the 3rd December is expected to show a reduction compared with preliminary estimates the difference between Egyptians and American has recently widened appreciably following the German debt agreement and we are inclined to favour realising profits on such straddles on any further widening

Wheat.—The recent sharp decline in Liverpool apart from December liquidation is attributed to rumours of the dumping of French surplus stocks

With December now being quoted about sh 4-7d per cental, prices are again at a very low level especially in view of the comparative steadiness of other markets: Argentine yesterday closed at 4 to 5 pesos advance whilst Chicago and Winnipeg were steady at unchanged to slightly higher

We recommend our clients to hold Liverpool wheat as we believe once December liquidation is completed prices will recover.

Copper.—Disappointment over the delay in the meeting of the World Conference to restrict production caused heavy selling by American producers and stale long liquidation. With the improved German demand present prices now appear reasonable

N. Y December Highest (10-26 a m.)	12.27
N. Y. December Lowest (12 a.m.)	12 24—.03
Liverpool January Highest (10-2 a.m.)	6.61—.01
Liverpool January Lowest (11-15 a m.)	6.57—.05

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables from their foreign friends under yesterday's date:—

New York.—Good support below the market; absence of speculation; market awaiting developments.

Liverpool.—Liverpool Wheat—after severe decline think good rally due; favour buying Rubber—consider fairly safe purchase.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st instant (5-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson:—

Cotton: Until something definite occurs market will continue uninteresting, but might pay to buy in weak markets for quick turn and moderate profit.

Rubber: Lower prices bringing trade orders and accumulation of contracts by outsiders. April/June 6 5/16 to 6 7/16, July/September 6 7/16 to 6 9/16.

Copper: Irregular, very active attracting large following £27.

Wheat: Large quantity December still to liquidate; improved statistical situation ignored; think well of buying down distants. March 4/11 5/8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Nov 21

December 1934	.. ..	12.25
January 1935	.. ..	12.28
March 1935 ..	.. ..	12.36
May 1935 ..	.. ..	12.35
July 1935 ..	.. ..	12.33
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.55

NEW YORK.

New York Nov 21

New York 10 55 a.m.—		
December 1934	.. ..	12.26
March 1935	.. ..	12.26
May 1935	.. ..	12.35
New York Noon Call—		
December 1934	.. ..	12.26
March 1935	.. ..	12.37
May 1935	.. ..	12.35

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov 21.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6-1/8.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov 21

BROACH —		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.35
Fine (Good Staple)	..	5.50
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.6
C. P OOMRA —		
Good (No 1 Staple)	.. ..	5.04
Fine (No. 1 Staple	.. ..	5.19
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.34
BENGAL —		
Good	.. ..	3.51
Fine	.. ..	3.61
Superfine ..	.. ..	3.71
SCINDE —		
Good	.. ..	3.61
Fine	.. ..	3.71
Superfine ..	.. ..	3.81

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov 21

SAKELLARIDIS:—		
November 1934	.. ..	8.65
December 1934	.. ..	8.47
January 1935 ..	.. ..	8. 0
March 1935 ..	.. ..	8.51
May 1935 ..	.. ..	8.45
July 1935 ..	.. ..	8.41
F G.F Spot ..	.. ..	8.95

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool 10-10 a.m Quotations	ov 21. To day Price
November 1934	..	6.60
December 1934	..	6.58
January 1935	.. 6.60	6.58
February 1935	..	6.57
March 1935 ..	.. 6.57	6.56
April 1935 ..	..	6.54
May 1935 ..	..	6.53
June 1935 ..	..	6.51
July 1935 ..	..	6.49
August 1935	..	6.43
September 1935	..	6.38
October 1935	..	6.33
Middling Spot	..	6.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov 21

December 1934	.. ..	12.27
January 1935	.. ..	12.28
March 1935 ..	.. ..	12.40
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.57

LINSEED OILS.

London, Nov 21

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Dec sellers 17/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 18/4-1/2.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	5
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	13
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	32
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel.	106
Western Union Telg.	32 3/4
Radi Corp.	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	20 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	14
Erie R. F	11
Pennsylvania R. R.	22
Union Pacific R. R.	102
Great North Pfd.	15
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	26
Amr Tobacco B.	84
Dupont de Nemours	87
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	34 3/4
American Smelting	38
Int. Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/4
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	39
International Harvester	37
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	25
General Motors	30 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	19
St Oil of N J.	12
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	14 3/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	20 1 4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp of Amr.	28
General Foods	34
National Dairy	17
Canadian Pacific	11

Market steady to easy. Utilities improved somewhat; Rails soft. Amr Tel and Tel has declared regular quarterly dividend of dol 2 1/4 per share. Ex-divided on 13-12 1934.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 21

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	87-1 4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or ater	96 5/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	90- /8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	109-5/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1952	107 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	119 1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	134 1/2
National Bank of India ..	45-7/8
P & O Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov 21

T T. London on .—	
Berlin	12.41 1/4
Amsterdam	7.38 1/4
Brussels	21.41-1/2
Madrid	36.56
Milan	58.46
Berne	15.39
Paris	75.78
Prague	119.37
T. T. London on New York Closing rate ..	4.99-3/8

SEEDS.

London, Nov 21

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F ton ec seller £9/0/0

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F ton Nov./Dec seller £10/15/0

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F ton Nov / ec sellers £11/3/9

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con t C.I.F ton, Nov /Dec seller £10/1/3

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton Nov /Dec sellers £10/2/6

Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton No offers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London Nov 21.

Wheat Rozaric Santa Fe. parcels Nov./Dec sellers 20/9

Wheat Barletta Russ parcels. Nov/ ec seller 21/3

Wheat South Australian, parcels Nov./Dec. sellers 24/0

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 21

Spot, ...	24-7/16
Forward	24 9/16

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Nov 21

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-1/4 sellers.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Nov 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LONDON METALS.

London. Nov 21.

	£
Copper Braziers	40 3/4
Yellow Metal	33 7/-
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	228-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Despite a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled very steady to-day. There was scarcity of offerings and absence of any offerings of Oomra cotton is giving better tone to the market.

The market opened very steady at Rs 217/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs 218/12 on improved demand. Oomra D/J. delivery was firm at Rs. 194/8. Later on the rise was checked by long liquidation.

Later on Liverpool market was reported 4 points up The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p
Broach A-M	218 12 0
Oomra D/J	195 12 0
Oomra March	194 8 0
Bengal D/J	135 12 0
Bengal March	138 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Nov 22

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.
M G Bengal U P	145	142	139
M G Panjab	145	142	139
M G Rajputana	145	142	139

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Nov 22

145 Japan T and Co Sapur 161

200 Cotton Agent Laherigaga 123 1/4

100 Govindji Kanji Gadagupland 5 off

400 Langli and Co Dhuri 122

200 Kanji Shivji Barnala 13 off

100 Kanji Shivji Parbhani 160

100 Kanji Shivji Parbhani 160

100 Kanji Shivji Shegaon 168 1/4

109 Samji Karamshi Nimbahera 147

103 Samji Karamshi Parbhani 158

100 Khimji Damji Cambodia 40 on

100 A H Diyab Cambodia 40 on

159 Oshman Suleman Porbandar 18 off

100 Oshman Suleman Bhilwara 148

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 22

Bengal Superfine	139/41
Bengal Fine	128/30
Bengal F G	118/23
Sindh-Punjab Fine	126/28
Sindh-Punjab F G	116/21
Wardha-Hingt	195-196
Nagpur/Savner	195/196
Pundhurna	189/191
Yeotmal	188/190
Arvi	188/190
Ellichpur	188/190
Amraoti-Berar	187/189
Khamgaon	187/189
Mulkapur	180/182
Khandesh	179/181
Jalna/Sailu	180/182
Burwah/Sanavad	179/184
Broach Fine	213/215
Punjab/American	223/225
Punjab/American mix	213/218
Cambodia	283/288
Miraj/Sangli	208/213
Compta Good	208/218
Bagalkot	193/198
Kampala	360/63
Busoga	358/60
Jinja	354/56
Manza	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov 22

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	199	3,445
Central India	207	5,376
Barsi and Nagar	182	6,518
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	581
Berar	86	4,181
Central Provinces	541	2,349
Total Oomras	1,215	22,450
Dholera	189	10,271
N W Provinces	...	913
Rajputana	72	1,423
Sind-Punjab	1,420	16,875
Broach	202	3,572
Coompta and Dharwar	152	14,862
Westerns-Northerns	132	12,659
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,089	21,083
Persian	...	1,668
American	1,031	3,587
Egyptian and African	4,262	47,084
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...
Total	10,755	156,447

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 15th Nov

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	487	65,913
Japan and China	3,453	112,354
Coast Ports	100	5,142
Up-country by Rail	...	30,629
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	6,649
Total	4,040	220,678

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAIDA

Bombay, Nov 22

The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 3 3
12 noon	6 3 9
3 p.m.	6 3 9
5-30 p.m.	6 3 6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 21-11-34	2684000	4347000
Receipts yesterday 21-11-34	13000	35000
Exports to date 21-11-34	1730000	3027000
Stock at Ports 16-11-34	3159000	4003000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-11-34	1961000	2151000
Stock at Liverpool 16-11-34	921000	840000
Visible Supply 16-11-34	6877000	8912000
Quantity in Sight 16-11-34	4620000	6885000
Quantity out of Sight 16-11-34	3068000	1526000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Following a rise of 3/16d. in London silver prices, the local silver market ruled very steady to-day on improved demand. There was scarcity of offerings as the market was well liquidated The undertone of the market was good and we still repeat the opinion given to buy on all weak markets as U. S. Government is definitely of opinion to raise silver to 64 cents ultimately. The gold market fluctuated within a narrow range following small changes in foreign exchanges:—

Ready silver	67	3	0
1st settlement	67	4	0
2nd settlement	67	7	0
Ready gold	34	9	6
1st settlement	34	9	9
2nd settlement	34	10	9

LONDON OLD

London Nov 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 86/19/5 1 2

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov 22.

B C RATE—

T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov Feb

Banks selling T T 1/6 March-June

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Nov Jan

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov Jan

Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Nov Mar

Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 April-May

NEW YORK B C RATE—

T T 269 3/4

Banks selling T T 267 3/4

Banks buying T T 265 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 566

Banks buying D D 576

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 7/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 1/2

Banks buying T T 77 1/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 112 1/2

SHANGHAI

Banks selling D D 91

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 21 1/4

CROSS RATE

New York/London 4.99 1/2 21st inst

Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 22nd inst

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 22nd inst.

Java/London 7.35 1/2 21st inst.

London/Paris 75.78 21st inst.

London Belgium 21.41 1/2 21st inst.

London/Switzerland 15.39 21st inst.

London Italy 58.46 21st inst.

London/Berlin 12.41 1 4 21st inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 21st inst.

London/New York 4.99 3/8 21st inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.38 1/4 21st inst

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6-19-7 1/2 20th inst. £6-19-5 1/2 21st inst.

Silver London Ready 24 1/4 20th inst 24 7/16 21st inst

Silver London Forward 24 3/8 20th inst. 24 9/16 21st inst.

Silver New York Ready 54 3/8 20th inst 54 3/4 21st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 7/16 p.c 20th inst 7/16 p.c. 21st inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 9/16 p c 20th inst. 9/16 p.c. 21st inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c

Money:—Call 1 p.c.

3 mos 1 1/4 p.c.

6 mos 2 p.c

Tone:—Easy

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 21

Broach A/M Opening 216; Highest 216 3/4; Lowest 215 3/4; Closing 216 1/4

Oomra D/J. Opening 191; Highest 191 1/2; Lowest 191; Closing 191.

Oomra March Opening 190 1/2; Highest 191; Lowest 190 1/2; Closing 191

Bengal D/J. Opening 135 1/2; Highest 135 1/2; Lowest 135 1/4; Closing 135 1/4.

Bengal March Opening 139 1/4; Highest 139 1/4; Lowest 138 1/2; Closing 138 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1035 (31-3-35) Rs. 17.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 6

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York December 144 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

Bombay Liverpool:- Broach A/M 1935 (expected, -Liverpool May 1935 (expected) Rs 68 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay- New York:—Broach A/M 1935 (expected) New York May (closing) Rs. 58 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov 22

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 28/9; Highest Rs. 28/12; Closing Rs 28/10

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 32/9/6; Highest Rs. 32/11; Lowest Rs. 32/8/6; Closing Rs. 32/9/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 19/8; Highest Rs. 19/9; Lowest Rs 19/4; Closing Rs. 19/5

Calcutta—Mr. Monindra Mohan Moulik, Editor of the "Insurance and Finance Review", who has been awarded a scholarship by the Royal Italian Institute for the Middle and Extreme Orient of Rome for the study of commercial organisation in Italy, leaves for Italy on November 26 by s.s "Conte Rosso" from Bombay.—United Press.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Opening Rise Attracts Liquidation

ABSENCE OF BULLISH ENTHUSIASM

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The local Stock Exchange ruled dull to-day, with utter absence of any bullish enthusiasm The Market was expected to show a better reading with commencement of trading for the next settlement.

The Market opened steady with small improvement in prices, but the opening improvement attracted long liquidation and some fresh selling.

Although prices do not show any material decline, the action of the Market is disappointing and bull operators seem to liquidate their holdings at every advance. Thus, in the absence of any support, prices are likely to assume a declining tendency in the near future.

Mill shares, Cements, Electric shares and Steels all ruled easy to-day, but Bombay-Burmas and Petrols were steady, the former, mainly due to the separation of Burma, while the latter on the announcement of a new agreement arrived at with a new Company.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

100 Ahm. Ad.	303 12
500 Bom. Cotton	55 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	891 4
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	307 6
100 Central India	315 0
100 Colaba	133 2
100 Coorla	113 12
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 Dav'd	66 0
250 Dawn	395 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0 4-0
100 Finlay	122 8
100 Gokak	173 12
1000 Hindustan	1825 0
100 Indore	116 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	83 12
100 Kohinoor	213 2
250 Laxmi	355 0
100 Madhavji	12 6
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1510 0
250 Model	82 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bomoay, Nov. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 903, 893, 896, 890, 893, 892, 891

Century 311, 313, 310, 307

Central India 316, 315, 314, 315

Colaba 133, 132, 133

Kohinoor 214, 211, 212, 213

New Great 215, 212, 211

Simplex 102, 199

Swadeshi 225, 230, 226, 227, 228, 227

Bundi 31/12

Indian Cement 335, 336, 335

Tata Steel Dfd 410, 413, 410, 411, 406, 408, 401, 406, 405

Tata Steel Ord. 94/8, 94/12, 93/8, 94/4, 92, 93/8, 93/4

Bombay Steam 284, 282, 283

Bombay Burma 407, 410, 405, 401, 403

Tata Hydro 163, 162

Andhra 1556, 1551, 1548, 1559, 1540, 1546

Tram 15/6

Power 1350, 1347, 1350, 1345, 1347, 1340, 1343, 1342

50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	211 4
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	99 6
100	Swadeshi	227 8
100	Swan	65 4
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1587 8
1000	Western	1000 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	102 0
25-50	Central	34 12
500	Imp.	1611 4
125-500	Imp. Contry.	405 0
50-100	India	120 12
5	Union	5 6 6

CEMENTS

10	Bundi	31 12
70	Gwalior	106 8
250	Indian	335 0
40	Katni Def.	1150 0
100	Katni Ord	325 0
75	Okha	175 0
10	Punjab	23 0
100	Shahabad	335 0
70	United	87 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	13 4
15-75	New India	30 2
200	Oriental	4015 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 6

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Ord.	177 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1646 4
10	Ajmer	10 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Nov. 22.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/14

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/11/6

4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109

4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/1

5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/15

5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 108/12

5 per cent 1968 Mysore 115

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/12

6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/12

GOVT. BITTES.

CASH.

3 per cent 1941 100/7

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/6/6

4 per cent 1943 105/7

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114/8

5 per cent 1939/44 114/8

5 per cent 1940/43 109/6

5 per cent 1935 101 11

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/6

6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/12

4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/4

5 per cent M Deb 1959 114

6 per cent M Deb 1954 125

6 per cent K P T 1956 125

6 1/2 per cent B I I 1937 109/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at 95/1/6 declined to 94/15 to improve to 95 2/6, but again declined to 94/13/6 to steady up to 94/14/6 at the close.

50	Bom. Tram	159 1
100	Bom Suburban	161 4
10	Broach	11 0
100	Broach	2 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	162 8
1000	Tata Power	1347 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantij	850 0
100	Amr Paliy	121 4
100	C Province	87 8
100	Dhon Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Phoenix	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
500	Tapty Valley	770 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajur	40 12
30	Tata Steel Def	405 0
75	Tata Steel Ord	93 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	200 10
50	Balapur Sugar	235 10
250	Bom. Steam	283 12
125	Bombay Burma	403 2
50	Bom. Burma Corp	128 12
8sh	B B Petrol	4-14-0
50	Bombay Telephone	111 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	153 12
100	Ind Radio Def	528 12
	Ind Radio Ord	472 8
1000	Port Canning	615 0
15	Scindia	15 2
30	Tata Construction	80 2
25	Tata Oil	19 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Vly.	1310 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bom Tram	81 0
5	p.c. Central India	508 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	132 8
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	147 8
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	136 4
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1337 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	172 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	156 0
5½	p.c Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c Vishnu	640 0

MADE FALSE CHARGE OF RAPE

Woman Fined Rs 60 Or To Get One Month's R. I.

Finding the accused, Malkaramma, wife of Muthappa, guilty on a charge of having made a false complaint to the Police, of alleged rape on her by two persons on Feb. 21 last, Mr. P.L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default to undergo one month's R. I.

The husband of the accused, however, who was also charged with the same offence and abetment thereto was given the benefit of doubt and acquitted on Thursday.

It is stated, says a Rugby message, that Messrs Harland and Wolff of Belfast have secured contracts for five motor vessels. Three of these of 13,000 tons are for the Union Castle Lines intermediate service to South Africa.—B.O.W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

RFGD NO B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZFSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances
J6

Sadanand's Own Story Of "Free Press" Venture

HOW HE FELL OUT WITH MATHURADAS

Advocate-General Alleges Fraud & Camouflage

JUDGMENT RESERVED ON BOTH APPLICATIONS

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court on Thursday commenced the hearing of the notice of motion taken out by Mathradas Vissanji, Karsondas Vissanji and Vithaldas Kanji in connection with their suit against the Free Press of India Ltd. to recover Rs. 2,46,788 advanced by them to the Company under a deed of mortgage dated July 28, 1934.

In this suit, on the plaintiffs' notice of motion, Mr. Justice Rangnekar, on October 25, had made an order appointing the Court Receiver, Mr. H. H. Wadia, as interim receiver to take possession of the mortgaged premises of the Company pending the final disposal of the suit.

Mortgage To Plaintiffs

In their plaint the plaintiffs stated that by an indenture dated October 8, 1931 between the Company on the one part and Messrs. N. H. Pandya, B. G. Kher and B. K. Daphtary on the other part, the Company resolved to raise a sum of Rs. 40,000 on the issue of first mortgage debentures for that amount bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and transferred to the said Trustees all its undertakings and assets.

By an indenture of mortgage dated July 28, 1934, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 2,46,788 advanced by the plaintiffs, the company mortgaged to the plaintiffs all its undertakings, property and assets, and agreed to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum by equal monthly payments, the first of such payment to be made on 15th August 1934.

In default of such payment of interest, the Company agreed to pay compound interest under the deed, the Company agreed to repay Rs. 2,46,788 by monthly instalments of not less than Rs. 3,000, the first of such instalments being payable not later than 10th July 1936.

Entitled To Possession

The deed of mortgage also provided that the principal sum of Rs. 2,46,788 and all other principal money for the time being due therein should become immediately payable and the security thereby constituted should become enforceable in the events of the Company making a default in the payment of interest and the Company committing a breach of any of the covenants or provisions of the deed.

In such a contingency under the mortgage-deed, the plaintiffs would be entitled to take possession of the mortgaged assets of the Company, and either themselves carry on the business or appoint a receiver to carry on and manage the same.

Instalments Overdue.

The plaintiffs stated that the Company had not paid three instalments of interest due to them commencing from 15th August last, and that the Company had allowed the rent of the building, occupied by its presses, to run into arrears for 3 months. It was further stated that all the Trustees for debenture holders under the deed dated 8th October, 1931 had long since resigned and no new trustees had been appointed. The outstanding liability in respect of the said debentures was Rs. 24,500 and interest.

Further, although the number of Directors required by the constitution of the Company was three, there were at present only two Directors viz., Sadanand and Mrs. Sadanand, the third Director Mr. A. B. Sanzgiri having resigned.

"In Sole Control."

The plaintiffs further alleged that Mr. S. Sadanand, the Managing Director, was virtually in sole control of the business and was accepting advertisement contracts at absurdly low-rates.

Under the above circumstances, the principal sum of Rs. 2,46,788 and all other moneys due under the deed of mortgage had become immediately payable and the security had become enforceable, as the Company had committed a breach of some of the covenants of the deed in the above manner. The plaintiffs, therefore submitted that they were entitled to immediate possession, as further delay would imperil their interests.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. Sadanand then proceeded to give a history of the Company, narrating the various incidents leading to the dispute between himself and Mr. Mathradas. He stated that in January 1925 he started the "Free Press of India" to establish an independent news agency. In April 1926 the defendant company was formed to take over the business from him. Among its first directors were Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Walchand Hirachand. Mr. Sadanand agreed to take only 5 shares of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,500 in consideration of transferring the business to the company. In April 1929, the Company was converted into a public limited liability company and the share capital was increased from rupees one lac to rupees three lacs, but the invitations to subscribe continued to be limited only to the well-wishers of the company. The number of shareholders did not exceed 50 on March 31, 1934.

AS MANAGING EDITOR.

Mr. Sadanand was appointed managing director and managing editor of the company in April 1926 and has continued as such ever since. In September 1929 the Board of Directors decided to transfer the control of business to him. Sir Phiroze Sethna continued to be the chairman till 1931 when he retired. In June 1930, the company started publication of the "Free Press Journal" and later two other papers were added, the "Nav Bharat" in August 1932, "Nav Shakti" in February 1934, and the "Indian Express" (Madras) in November 1932. In October 1932 the company started a "Parallel Indian and Foreign News Service" which resulted in a heavy loss on account of the keen competition of other news agencies. In February 1933 the principal shareholders of the company asked Mr. Mathradas to investigate the affairs of the company and pending his investigations, Mr. Sadanand waws given Rs. 25,000 towards the losses. Mr. Mathradas, after a detailed investigation, advised the formation of a new company to take over the newspapers of the defendant company and to separate the finances of the news-agency from the newspapers.

SCHEME REJECTED.

But during his absence from Bombay, the third plaintiff re-

(Continued from Page 6).

"Fly In The Ointment" To Govt.

Pandit Mishra To File Civil Suit Against C. P. Minister?

Development In Jubbulpore Municipal Controversy

Pandit D. P. Mishra, ex-President of the Jubbulpore Municipality who is now in Bombay, is contemplating to file a civil suit against Mr. Niyadu, Minister Local Self-Government for upsetting the orders of his predecessor.

Pandit Mishra, it will be remembered, recently received a notification by the Ministry of Local Self-Government announcing his removal from Office. The Extra Assistant Commissioner has been appointed to act as President.

Grave issues are involved in the removal of Pandit Mishra and the "high-handed action" of the authorities.

The seriousness of the situation can be gauged by the fact that already 17 members have tendered their resignations from the Committee and have walked over to the Ex-President's Group.

The next move in regard to the election is awaited with anxiety.

"The Government felt my presence in the Municipality," said Pandit Mishra when interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on his arrival in Bombay on Thursday morning "like a fly in the ointment."

The removal of the President, it will be recalled, was a sequel to his refusal to execute a Government order reinstating Mr. Sharma, Secretary Municipal Committee in place of Mr. N. N. Sil.

A meeting of the Municipal Committee was held on November 1, to discuss and decide the acceptance or otherwise of the order of the Local Self-Government reinstating Mr. Sharma.

But the meeting had had to be adjourned in view of the fact that the Deputy Magistrate promulgated an order under 144 C.P.C., to intimidate the members, or seeking to intimidate them, to vote in favour of the Minister's decision.

Mr. Mishra opined that the Minister's move in this connection was to intrude upon the function of the Committee and could carry out even by an equally divided vote, the president's decision and could retain Mr. Sil in office.

The Minister Mr. Naidu has upset the decision of his predecessor Mr. M. Y. Sharif, although there was no provision in law for such a course.

It is believed, even the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of the Province was of this opinon. The Minister is said to have adopted the course he did, by exercising his "inherent" powers.

MINISTERS TACTICS.

That the ex-President of the Municipality, Mr. Mishra was carrying on the fight, constitutionally under the provisions of the Municipal Act is shown by the fact that the Local Government had to change five sections of the Act for the purpose of removing the President without which Mr. N. N. Sil, the Secretary, could not be ousted from office.

There are several cases in the Central Provinces, in which the local bodies have not carried out the orders of the Local Government. For the re-instatement of an employee, the only remedy left for the Minister is to file a civil suit.

As a matter of fact, the C. P. Government are introducing a Bill in the coming session in which the Government admit this position and seek power to pay the salary of the employee directly from the funds of the local body in question. But in this particular case, the Government have made an exception and has enforced its order with the help of the City Magistrate and the police, because the Secretary whom they wanted to oust was a former Civil Disobedience prisoner.

DIPLOMA COURSE IN JOURNALISM

K. R. Iyengar's Portrait Unveiled At Inauguration

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

A tribute to the late Kasturi Ranga Iyengar as a pioneer in the field of Indian Journalism was paid by Mr. Satyamurti this evening in unveiling Iyengar's portrait at the Triumph Tutorial College, Besant Buildings, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Diploma Course in Journalism.

Mr. Satyamurti added that Iyengar, with a rare knowledge of men and matters, broad vision and ability, set up a high journalistic standard and was not a little responsible for the increasing popularity and importance of "The Hindu" as a first class independent newspaper.

Dr. G. S. Arundale, presiding, stressed the need of trained journalists who would uphold the dignity of the Press.—A. P.

BHAI PARMANAND DISAPPOINTED

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

"Everybody in the country must be surely disappointed to find that the Joint Parliamentary Committee has turned a deaf year to all appeals of the Hindus on grounds of justice and fairplay" said Bhai Parmanand, President of the Hindu Mahasabha in an interview to the "United Press."

Continuing Bhaiji said:—"I do not think that the White Paper scheme and the J.P.C Report based on that scheme can give justice to the right sort of constitution. The Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, Bhaiji thought, was nothing but a confirmation of the White Paper scheme, except in the matter of introduction of the principle of indirect election for Federal Legislature, separation of Burma, and the principle of one-third communal seats to Muslims in Federal Legislature."

Concluding Bhai Parmanand said, "I hope that a general voice of protest will be raised against this Report without minding whether our masters take notice of this simple protest or not."—United Press.

MUSLIM 'POLITICAL CIRCLES' SATISFIED

Approval Of Separation Of Sind

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

General satisfaction is noticeable in Mohammedan political circles in Karachi at the Joint Parliamentary Reports' approval of the separation of Sind.

Mahomedan leaders appeal to their community to extend the hand of friendship to their Hindu brethren and allay all their fears.

"Let us not reject or accept the new Constitution. Let us work it wholeheartedly with all its drawbreaks with a sole eye to the attainment of unity in the country", observed Mr. Jamshed Mehta, ex-Mayor of Karachi. He added: "It would be wise to accept it sportingly. No purpose would be served by abusing it or depressing ourselves. It can be a new force, a new determination for us to be constructive and united".—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET AT PATNA ON DEC. 5

Acharya Kriplani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, in a Press statement says that a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress will be held at Patna on Dec. 5 and subsequent days.

The Congress Parliamentary Board will also meet during the same period at Patna.—United Press.

FOR DEFIANCE OF EXTERNMENT ORDER

Amendment To Baroda Penal Code

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Nov. 22.

Cholera continues in the villages of Sankheda Taluka and plague in Petlad Taluka.

The Legal Remembrancer, Baroda Government publishes an amendment to the Local Penal Code Section 173 by which any person legally externed from the state for a prescribed limit entering the prohibited territory without legal order will be awarded upto three years imprisonment of either type and fine upto Rs. 1000. After the expiry of the sentence, he will be externed again to finish the sentence of externment.

The Barkhali Department of the State publishes State order directing that the Income Tax Act should be made operative throughout the State and in all villages to which it has not been applied. The tax will be levied from August 1, 1934, for such villages where it will be applicable for the first time.

Cocanada Free From Small-Pox

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

A notification of the Government of Madras says that for the purpose of Paris Sanitary Convention 1926, the town and port of Cocanada are declared free from small-pox.

AKOLA.—The Berar Liberal League at its meeting held at Akola, suggested the name of Pandit Hirdey Nath Kunzru for the Presidentship of the forthcoming session of the All-India Liberal Federation, to be held in December.

The delegates for the session will be elected at the meeting specially convened for the purposes for 10th December.—A. P.

DID HIS DUTY AS VOTER

Patient Succumbs To Result Of Exertion

BANNU, Nov. 19.

A very sad incident took place here in connection with the recent Assembly elections.

Lala Kenwar Bhan Bhatia, a voter, was confined to bed for more than ten years due to diseases. Dr. Daulat Ram, a medical practitioner approached him and asked him to go to Tehsil building in a tonga and use his vote in favour of Lala Das Ram Bagai. He regretted his inability and his wife also was strictly against his stirring out from bed; but the doctor insisted and said that as a doctor he could authoritatively say that no harm would be caused to him by going out in a tonga. Accordingly he went in a tonga and used his vote, but as soon as he returned home he lost his consciousness, and died the next morning.—United Press.

APPEAL IN NATHURAM MURDER CASE

Patna Counsel For Defence

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

The appeal filed on behalf of Abdul Quayum who has been sentenced to death by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind on charge of having fatally stabbed Mr. Nathuram, Editor of the "Sind Samachar" will come up for hearing before the High Court Board on 26th inst. Mr. M. Yunus, of the Patna High Court, has been engaged to argue the appeal on behalf of Abdul Quayum.—United Press.

DOHAD WORKSHOP STRIKE ENQUIRY

B. B. And C. I Railway Employees Union Express Sympathy

A meeting to express solidarity with the strikers of the Dohad Workshop, who are awaiting the results of the Inquiry Committee consisting of four Railway officers and one representative of the reformist union, will be held at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, on Saturday (November 24) at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union (Madhava Bhuvan).

The Inquiry Committee will investigate the necessity of disciplinary action against the workers for going on strike as a protest against refusal to issue gate passes. This particular grievance of the workers is however not coming for consideration before above Inquiry Committee. The strikers are thus awaiting a mock justice at the hands of a committee of inquiry in which the reformist union has co-operated.

The above meeting will be held to express sympathy and solidarity with the workers of Dohad in their present struggle and to protest against the terms of reference of the Inquiry Committee in which the real grievance of the workers is set aside and the Company is cynically sitting in judgment over the legality of the strike.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.